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Oil Firms, Gulf States in Accord Nations to Get 1% Local Interest

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Oil companies announced today a tentative agreement with 16 Persian Gulf nations which would give the nations a 51 percent interest in oil operations in their countries after an unannounced period of years.

The agreement, which calls for each Gulf state to negotiate separate agreements with the oil companies operating within its territory, culminates nine months of negotiations.

"I am very satisfied with the deal," said Sheikh Ahmed Yahya, Saudi Arabia's minister of oil and minerals and chief Arab negotiator.

He said he would leave for the United States tomorrow to submit the agreement to the Arab states.

The five Arab states—Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya and Saudi Arabia—account for approximately 28 percent of Western oil production, an oil company spokesman said.

Maximum of 51%
The agreement may set a pattern that will be followed by other oil-producing nations. It also allows the states to increase their equity in oil operations gradually to a maximum of 51 percent after an undetermined amount of time.

A spokesman for the oil companies commented, "While we all recognize the agreement, it awaits formal signature and ratification, so that details cannot be released at this time. Nevertheless, we feel that we have now reached a milestone in the relations between the oil-producing countries and the private oil companies."

The effective date of the new agreement will depend upon completion of the required implementing arrangements.

The companies involved in the negotiations include British Petroleum Co., Cie. Française des Petroles, Gulf Oil Corp., Mobil Oil Corp., Participations and Explorations Corp., Royal Dutch/Shell, Standard Oil Co. of California, and Texaco, Inc.

Payment for Participation
The agreement also sets forth the basis of payments to be made by the Gulf states to the oil companies for their participation in the concessions, the spokesman for the oil companies said.

One of the key sections is a complex formula by which transition to the new arrangement will be accomplished without disruption of supplies to the consuming countries.

Another section provides for continuing capacity expansion in response to the increasing requirements of the parties. The evolution of these provisions, it is understood, absorbed a substantial part of the protracted negotiations and occupied the principal negotiators and technical experts of both sides in several months of intensive calculations and exchanges, the spokesman said.

Labor Assails Heath Curb On Pay Rises

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 5 (UPI)—The Labor party marched today into battle against the Conservative government's anti-inflation blueprint.

It angrily assailed Prime Minister Edward Heath's plan for a 2-4-week ceiling on pay rises for everyone from workers to chairman of the board.

"Let's say 'no deal' with the Tories," said Clive Jenkins, leader of Britain's white-collar workers' union.

"I predict serious industrial trouble soon if the Tories go ahead with this plan," said Ray Luckton, leader of Britain's railroad engine drivers' union.

"The trade unions would be cutting themselves in a strategic if they accepted this 'pay philosophy,'" said Sir Cyril Davies, a member of Parliament, said.

The party's annual convention, which opened today, has a major theme of full employment on the basis of the British economy, not of devoted to demagoguery of the Conservatives.

Healey's reversal
Denis Healey, the economic affairs spokesman for Labor, promised today that a future Labor government would reverse all the anti-inflation measures imposed by the 17-month-old Conservative administration in a bid to create a new climate in industry.

In his first full-scale speech as the party's financial expert, Mr. Healey attacked the prices and incomes deal unveiled by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



President Nixon at press conference yesterday, his seventh of 1972, his 28th since taking office.

Arab Screen Is Tightened Across U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT)—The Nixon administration, acting on a promise by the President to protect Israeli citizens in the United States from potential terrorist attacks, has begun a major effort to identify Arabs residing in the United States suspected of planning terrorism. It also will screen more carefully travelers from Arab nations entering the United States.

A spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service called the "zero-tolerance" operation "a very tough one," and refused to elaborate on just what steps

● Saudi says he lacked good plans to attack Israel. Page 5.

were being taken to locate potential terrorists or which federal agencies, besides his own, were involved.

But other government sources said the effort was nationwide in scope and that all federal agencies involved with international travel and with the suppression of terrorist activities were taking part, including the State Department and the FBI.

Mr. Nixon's statement promising to take "adequate security measures" to protect Israeli nationals living or traveling in the United States was made Sept. 5, the day 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team were killed by a group of Palestinian guerrillas in Munich.

Sol Marks, the district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York, emphasized that the government's effort aimed at preventing similar incidents in the United States was focused only on those individuals the government had reason to believe might be planning such activities. He stressed that the government had no intention of harassing the U.S. Arab community in general, and wished to avoid touching off a panic among Arab students and others with legitimate reasons for being in the United States.

Other government sources indicated that the operation, about which they refused to give details for fear of diminishing its effectiveness, had only been in effect for a day or two.

But employees in the office of the Arab Information Center here, which is affiliated with the League of Arab States, said they have been aware of surveillance by FBI agents for about 10 days.

Abdul Ahyad, the center's press officer, said that in recent days there had almost always been two unmarked cars filled with men he believed were federal agents parked in front of his office.

"Wherever we drive, they shadow us," he said. "We are extremely resentful of this. We regard it as obnoxious in a country under the rule of law."

The Immigration Service could not immediately say precisely how many Arab nationals were traveling or residing temporarily in the United States. The State Department estimated the number of Arab students here at about 6,300, including those from Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, the Arab Gulf states and North Africa.

Besides the surveillance and information operations, which are said to be aimed at known or suspected members of the Black September and Fatah groups, and their sympathizers, U.S. government has recently tightened visa requirements for all foreigners in transit through the United States.

Aimed at Illegal Immigrants West Germany Expelling 46 Aliens

BONN, Oct. 5 (AP)—Widespread police raids throughout West Germany have produced expulsion orders for at least 46 Arabs since two Palestinian organizations were banned last night.

A Federal Interior Ministry spokesman, who was asked how many Arabs have been arrested and deported since the ban went into effect last night, said that newsmen would have to ask each of the 10 West German states.

The tough security crackdown, one of a series since the Munich Olympics massacre, touched off angry student protests.

The German Students League demanded that the federal government disclose the number of arrests and deportations. It said that it would seek legal action to remove the ban on the Palestinian organizations and accused police of denying the arrested Arabs their right to legal defense.

Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher announced last night, at a hastily called news conference, that the government had banned the 800-member General Union of Palestinian Students

and the 1,000-member General Union of Palestinian Workers.

"Well under 100 Arabs" have been expelled from West Germany, he said, since the Sept. 5 massacre in which eight Palestinian terrorists killed 11 Israeli Olympic athletes.

Arab students and the Bonn office of the Arab League claim that Mr. Genscher's figure is too low. They say that hundreds of Arabs were expelled even before the new crackdown last night.

The German Students League told a Bonn news conference that more than 50 Arab students in 18 cities were arrested today and ordered to leave the country. The league said that it did not know how many Arab workers had been arrested.

Mr. Genscher said that 1,900 Arabs seeking to enter West Germany have been turned back at the border as part of the security crackdown since the Olympics.

Reports from some of West Germany's 10 states:

● After 30 raids last night in Munich and other cities in Bavaria, 17 Arabs have been de-

ported, 30 have been arrested for protesting their deportation orders and 50 are under investigation, police said. All were believed to be connected with newly banned Palestinian organizations or otherwise deemed "agitators."

● In Baden-Wuerttemberg, nine Arabs have been arrested and await expulsion. Previously 10 were expelled after the Olympics shooting but before last night's new crackdown.

● In north Rhine-Westphalia, the country's most populous state, police seized eight Jordanians and two Egyptians. They were ordered expelled. During the raids on Palestinian offices and homes, police seized unspecified "material."

● In Saarland, four Arab officials of Palestinian organizations were taken to Munich for deportation to Jordan and Egypt.

● In West Berlin, about 1,000 demonstrators, mainly Arabs, marched through the streets tonight carrying red flags and placards demanding revocation of the ban imposed on two Palestinian groups.

Police reported no incidents.



EXPULSED—Munich police escorting Arabs to waiting plane yesterday for deportation.

Watergate Spy Says He Took Bugging Record to Nixon Committee

By Jack Nelson and Ronald J. Ostrow

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5.—A participant in the attempted espionage incident at Democratic party headquarters in Washington has told the Los Angeles Times that he delivered logs detailing the headquarters' conversations to the committee to Re-Elect the President less than two weeks before police closed in on the operation.

Alfred C. Baldwin III, a key government witness in the case, said the logs were addressed to an official of the committee who is not among the seven defendants indicted for the crime. Mr. Baldwin did not identify the official.

Mr. Baldwin said he was instructed to deliver the logs in early June by James W. McCord Jr., then security coordinator for the Nixon committee and one of the seven defendants indicted last month in connection with

the June 17 break-in allegedly made to plant microphones and steal Democratic documents.

Mr. McCord gave him the instructions from Miami, Mr. Baldwin reported, after Mr. Baldwin said he had recorded "some important conversations" while monitoring a wiretap on Democratic headquarters in the Watergate building complex.

Mr. Baldwin, 36, a former FBI agent and security guard for Martha Mitchell, wife of ex-Attorney General John N. Mitchell, told of his own role in the case in more than five hours of tape-recorded interviews with the Los Angeles Times.

He said he had monitored the telephone tap at Democratic headquarters from a motel across the street.

Mr. Baldwin said he placed the eavesdropping logs in an envelope, addressing it to the Nixon campaign official, taped and stapled the envelope and took it to the Nixon committee offices.

"An elderly guard was on duty in the building and he took the envelope, recognized the name on it and said he would see to it that the official received it," Mr. Baldwin said.

Mr. Baldwin said he believed the eavesdroppers were interested primarily in information about Sen. George McGovern, Lawrence O'Brien, then Democratic party chairman, and Democratic political strategy.

On the advice of his lawyers, Mr. Baldwin declined to give details of the conversations he had monitored.

But he dismissed published reports that the eavesdropping was part of a link between Fidel Castro's Cuba and the McGovern campaign.

Although four of the five men arrested on June 17 were born in Cuba and all had been deeply involved in anti-Castro activities, Mr. Baldwin said he never heard the three defendants with whom he had contact mention Cuba. In

addition to Mr. McCord, those defendants are G. Gordon Liddy, a former FBI agent, White House aide and finance counsel at the Committee to Re-Elect the President, and E. Howard Hunt Jr., ex-CIA agent and former White House consultant.

The Baldwin interviews shed new light on the politically charged case, information which is unlikely to be aired in civil or criminal courts until well after Election Day.

Chief among the new disclosures are these:

● Mr. Baldwin said that he saw electronic equipment, some of which was later used to listen in on the Democrats, stored in Mr. McCord's office on the Nixon committee premises.

● Mr. Baldwin said he watched from across the street on May 28 as Mr. McCord entered Democratic headquarters and allegedly installed two wiretaps. Mr. McCord was accompanied by at

least one other person, perhaps two, but Mr. Baldwin was not close enough to identify anyone other than Mr. McCord.

● The devices planted on what the eavesdroppers believed to be Mr. O'Brien's telephone failed to transmit, so Mr. Baldwin said he was ordered by Mr. McCord to enter Democratic headquarters to pinpoint Mr. O'Brien's phone as well as to learn where Mr. O'Brien would be staying in Miami during preparations for the Democratic National Convention in July.

Mr. Baldwin accomplished this, he said, by posing as the nephew of John Bailey, the former Democratic party chairman who, like Mr. Baldwin, is from Connecticut. Democratic office workers gave him royal treatment, Mr. Baldwin said—and Mr. O'Brien's Miami telephone number.

The accused eavesdropping squad of five men broke into Democratic headquarters early on June 17, allegedly to place a tap on the phone which they then

knew to be Mr. O'Brien's and to install other bugging equipment in the offices.

The five were caught, and minutes later Mr. Hunt rushed into Mr. Baldwin's room across the street to call a lawyer, Mr. Baldwin said. He said Mr. Hunt's telephone conversation was brief and to the point. "Well, they've had it," he quoted him as telling the party on the other end of the line. Mr. Hunt reportedly told the other person, whose identity is unknown to Mr. Baldwin, that he had \$5,000 for bail money.

Mr. Baldwin said he never questioned the legality of his wiretapping assignment or any other of Mr. McCord's orders because he assumed they were properly "authorized."

He said he had reached that conclusion partly because such a large number of former White House aides were working for the Nixon re-election committee.

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Seeking 'Right' Settlement

Peace Talks Sensitive Now, Nixon Declares

By Fred Faris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI)—President Nixon said today that private peace negotiations with North Vietnam are in "a sensitive stage" but he declared that "under no circumstances" would he let next month's presidential election affect the timing of a settlement or cease-fire in the war.

At the same time, Mr. Nixon reaffirmed his determination that the bombing and mining of North Vietnam "will continue . . . until we get some agreements on the negotiating front."

Emphasizing that the advent of an election in which his political fortunes are at stake will not influence U.S. policy toward the Indochina war, the President said:

"The settlement will come just as soon as we can possibly get a settlement which is right—right for the South Vietnamese, the North Vietnamese and for us."

Such a settlement, Mr. Nixon said at a news conference, "will have in mind our goals of preventing the imposition by force of a Communist government in South Vietnam and, of course, a goal that is particularly close to our hearts in a humanitarian sense, the return of our prisoners of war."

Today's news conference was wide ranging, with the President taking "hardline" stands on many issues that have come between him and his Democratic foe in next month's election, Sen. George McGovern.

Congress Spending Assailed
Mr. Nixon condemned "congressional overspending," which he called a "threat to his pledge not to increase taxes. Vowing again that "there will be no presidential tax increase," he said he would forgo campaigning, if such assistance were necessary, to stay close to the White House "until that very great danger of a tax increase caused by congressional overspending is met and defeated."

The chief executive repeated that he had no personal knowledge of the alleged bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate buildings complex here earlier this year. The President reiterated that none of his current aides were involved in the reported break-in and bugging.

The President said that the FBI is conducting an investigation of the Watergate bugging case that makes his famous probe of the Alger Hiss case look "like a Sunday school picnic."

The Watergate affair, Mr. Nixon said, is being thoroughly investigated by 133 FBI agents, who so far have checked out 1,900 leads and conducted 1,500 interviews.

He said that the investigation decision was made at a lower level, without his knowledge.

"I conducted an investigation of the Hiss case and that investigation was a Sunday school picnic compared to the amount of effort put in on this," he added.

The Hiss case unfolded while Mr. Nixon was a freshman member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, which investigated security leaks in the Truman administration.

Mr. Nixon said he was "not going to dignify" Sen. McGovern's charges of corruption in the Nixon administration by replying to them. The President said he thought "the responsible members

of the Democratic party will be turned off by this kind of campaigning" by Sen. McGovern.

The President said that the sale of U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union was beneficial for America. He pledged action if investigations indicated that U.S. grain dealers made illegal profits from the transaction, which has been roundly criticized as profiting

such dealers and not benefiting southwestern farmers.

Mr. Nixon said he would ask Congress next year to reduce property taxes for the elderly. He said he will make a nationwide radio address—paid for by his campaign committee—on the issue of taxes Saturday night.

On busing for schools' racial (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Highlights of Conference

President Nixon's principal points at his news conference yesterday:

WATERGATE BUGGING—He has no personal knowledge of the espionage allegedly conducted against Democratic headquarters.

TAXES—He repeated his pledge that there would be no tax increase initiated by himself or his office, and said that he would forgo campaigning, if necessary, to "defeat" the tax rise threat posed by "congressional overspending."

TRADE WITH RUSSIA—He defended the wheat sale to the Soviet Union as good for America, and said he would take action if investigation showed that grain dealers had reaped illegal profits.

VIETNAM WAR—He vowed not to let election considerations affect U.S. negotiations for a settlement "right for the South Vietnamese, the North Vietnamese and for us." He repeated his determination that the bombing and mining of North Vietnam "will continue until we get some agreements on the negotiating front."

F-111 Jets Cleared for Combat After Grounding and Checkup

SAIGON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The U.S. Command gave its controversial F-111 fighter-bombers a clean bill of health today after six days of tests and sent them on missions over North Vietnam.

The command said that only two strikes were flown overnight, although sources reported that most of the newly 50 swing-wing planes have arrived at Takhli Air Base, in Thailand.

The command reported that the F-111s attacked an air defense center one mile south of Dien Bien Phu and a railroad

siding on the northwest line between Hanoi and China.

The command acknowledged publicly for the first time that the F-111s had been withdrawn from combat after flying only four missions last week during which one of the jets mysteriously vanished with two crewmen aboard.

The headquarters of Gen. Frederic Weyand, the U.S. commander in Vietnam, said that as the remaining crews arrived at Takhli during the past six days "they underwent a series of programmed training and orientation flights."

Times of London Reports 'Broad' Accord for Peace

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Times of London reported tonight that the Americans and North Vietnamese are believed to have reached "broad agreement" on ending the war in Vietnam.

Without identifying its sources, it said that the reported agreement was reached between Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, and North Vietnamese officials during meetings in Moscow and Paris.

The detailed terms of the agreement are not to be completed—or at least not announced—until after the American presidential election on Nov. 7," said the front-page story by the Times's unidentified diplomatic correspondent.

The story's headline said: "Hanoi Hope of Peace From Initial Coalition in Saigon."

The article said: "The North Vietnamese, it is understood, will be glad to accept a coalition government in South Vietnam in which many political groups are represented—including Communists and Communist sympathizers, though not dominated or directed by them. They are confident that this initial stage would lead to an ultimate Communist take-over."

When asked for an explanation, a spokesman said, "The weather conditions where the F-111s would have flown were more severe than in the area where the other aircraft were able to fly."

Meanwhile, Hanoi's official Vietnam News Agency reported that five U.S. planes were shot down yesterday and that several pilots were captured. The broadcast put the total of U.S. planes downed over North Vietnam so far at 5,967. The U.S. command declined comment.

He said he had reached that conclusion partly because such a large number of former White House aides were working for the Nixon re-election committee.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

For Problems of Industrial Society

U.S., Russia, Other Countries Start 'Think Tank' for Peace

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Led by the United States and the Soviet Union, scientific academies of a dozen nations have set up a "think tank" to seek solutions to problems spawned by increasingly industrialized societies.

Greek Tribunal Sentences 4 for 10 Bomb Attacks

ATHENS, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A special military tribunal today sentenced four men to long prison terms for setting off bombs in Athens.

The five military judges sentenced student George Saylas, 24, to 17 years in jail, student Nikolaos Mantis, 25, to 15 years, and Nikolaos Chrysanthopoulos, 25, to 13 years. A 32-year-old plumber, Apostolos Manolakis, who the prosecutor said "had repeated his actions," was sentenced to six years in jail.

The defendants, belonging to the Paris-based "Oct. 20 Movement," admitted having placed 10 homemade bombs in various parts of Athens between 1969 and 1971. One of the bombs damaged a statue of former U.S. President Harry S. Truman in November 1970. It was attacked "because it was the symbol of American imperialism in Greece," Mr. Saylas said.

Pollution control, urban growth, public health and overpopulation are among the large, complex issues to be examined by the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in the Laxenburg Palace, near Vienna.

Dr. Howard Raiffa, a professor of managerial economics at Harvard who will direct the new institute, agreed with a characterization of it as "a Rand Corp. on neutral ground," but emphasized that its work would deal solely with "peaceful purposes."

The agreement to create the institute, which was signed yesterday at the Royal Academy in London, is believed to be the first time that the Soviet Union has given official backing and funds to such an East-West project not directly linked to either its own government or the United Nations.

Moscow will provide one-third of the annual operating costs of about \$3.5 million, while the United States, through the National Science Foundation, will match that amount. The remaining third will come from other nations.

Dahermet M. Gvishiani, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and a son-in-law of Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, is to serve a three-year term as chairman of the institute's council.

Although political and scientific officials here were reluctant to say so openly, they conceded that the institute was yet another step in an East-West bridge-building effort whose eventual hope is the liberalization of both the Soviet and East European Communist systems.

The officials said privately that the United States was "giving more than it's getting" out of the institute's work, but that the investment was worthwhile because of its potential impact upon both the Soviet managerial class and East-West ties.

An announcement about the institute made here by the National Academy of Sciences stated that: "Projects being considered for the institute fall into four categories—environmental systems, health care systems, municipal service systems, and large engineering design systems."

Also participating in the institute will be the leading scientific organizations of Czechoslovakia, Canada, Bulgaria, Japan, West Germany, Italy, Poland and Britain.



THREE PREMIERS—For a while yesterday morning, Denmark had three premiers. Jens Otto Krag (left) resigned and turned over the post to Anker Jørgensen (center), while Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen, looking on (right), acted as the interim premier.

Danish Premier Is Installed, Hopes for Period of Stability

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Former labor leader Anker Jørgensen became Denmark's premier today and said that the minority government he inherited would "have to live dangerously."

Mr. Jørgensen was formally appointed by Queen Margrethe today and later held his first meeting with his Social Democratic government colleagues—the first cabinet meeting he has ever attended.

"It was the best cabinet meeting I have ever held," the 50-year-old premier said afterward to newsmen.

He said that he hoped for a period of political stability and that the government could remain in office until the next election, scheduled for 1974.

"But we shall have to live dangerously, like nearly all other Danish governments, which can only count on a very narrow majority," he added.

East German Policy
Mr. Jørgensen quashed speculation here that his appointment as head of the government might alter Denmark's policy on recognition of East Germany.

He has been a member of a mainly Social Democratic pressure group advocating immediate recognition. But he said to journalists today that he expected that Denmark would recognize East Germany when the two German states have completed negotiations on a general agreement to regulate bilateral relations.

Mr. Jørgensen faces his first big political test next week when there is a two-day debate in the Folketing (parliament) on the government's policy declaration.

The Social Democrats have a one-vote working majority by virtue of the support they receive from the leftist Socialist People's party.

Until his nomination as premier Tuesday, Mr. Jørgensen was chairman of Denmark's biggest labor organization, the General Workers' Union. Although he has been a member of parliament for eight years, he never before has held ministerial office.

Mr. Jørgensen took over the cabinet left by Jens Otto Krag. He told journalists several times today that he was not planning any changes in the government in the near future.

Mr. Krag unexpectedly resigned Tuesday, a few hours after a referendum had taken Denmark into the European Common Market.

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Labor Assails Wage Limits

(Continued from Page 1)

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Eighteen hours earlier, trade union leaders meeting at Preston, 30 miles from Blackpool, rejected the Heath package of a 22 limit on weekly pay increases and a 5 percent ceiling on prices during the next 12 months.

The union leaders were reported to have decided to demand at least £2.50 as a wage-rise ceiling, although union spokesmen here said they could not confirm this.

Alan Fisher, leader of the public employees' union, called the Heath package "political pornography designed to titillate the desire without fulfilling it."

Fred Phillips, a Labor politician from Bridgewater, attacked the Conservatives in a poem composed by himself. It assailed in slightly offbeat rhymes the bogymen of speculators, landlords, exploiters, financiers, capitalist bosses and managers who, according to Labor party orators, make up the Conservative party.

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Nixon Calls Peace Talks Sensitive Now

Says U.S. Election Is No Consideration

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Integration, he said he would consider seeking a constitutional amendment if Congress didn't act to check forced busing.

He vowed to continue to seek reform of the welfare program. In the 40-minute news conference—his seventh of 1972 and, according to the White House, his 28th since taking office—the President replied briskly to criticism of his order to mine the harbors at Haiphong and other ports in North Vietnam and to undertake massive bombing against the North in response to the North Vietnamese ground offensive last spring.

A questioner noted that some critics say the bombing serves no useful purpose and asked the President what good it was doing, inasmuch as peace negotiations have failed to produce a settlement and there still is considerable Communist military activity in South Vietnam.

Without mentioning Sen. McGovern, whose presidential campaign has emphasized attacks on Mr. Nixon's bombing and mining policy, the President said that the critics have been proved wrong to a number of instances. As examples, he cited their assertions that South Vietnam was doomed after the Communists mounted their heavy assault across the Demilitarized Zone, that his response of bombing and mining would "torpedo" his summit meeting with the Russians and that he was risking World War III.

"Those predictions proved to be wrong," Mr. Nixon said. "Now these same critics say the bombing and mining was not necessary, it has accomplished no purpose and is not necessary for the future."

"Well, I would say, based on their track record, I would not give much credence to what the critics have said in any respect. I think the President defended the bombing and mining as 'essential' to turn around what was potentially a disastrous situation in South Vietnam."

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FORMER POW—Maj. Edward Elias, recently released, the North Vietnamese government, and his wife George at press conference on Wednesday in Montgomery, Ala.

Freed POW Says He Told Reg He Plans to Stay in Military

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 5 (UPI).—Maj. Edward K. Elias said yesterday that he made it clear to the North Vietnamese before they released him from a prisoner-of-war camp that he "plans to be a military man the rest of my life."

Maj. Elias, 34, one of the three POWs released to an anti-war group, also said he would be released to the government and not by a diverse bunch of individuals.

Currently undergoing medical checkups and debriefing at Maxwell Air Force Base here, Maj. Elias thanked the anti-war activists who secured his release from Hanoi last month, but he refused to make any other comment about them.

He said he "plans to be a military man the rest of my life; the North Vietnamese were under that impression also. I never gave them any idea otherwise."

"I plan to get back in the know of my service, the Air Force, and my country," he said. "My commitment does not plan to use to further the war."

Maj. Elias said that the military was doing a "superior" reorienting men who had been prisoners of war and he was to participate in that effort, "very proud of the military," said.

He refused to answer questions about his release after five months of captivity because he did not want to risk jeopardizing the release of the men behind.

But the major said the military had not coached him on what he could say. "I'm at liberty to speak as I feel and how I see the world," he said.

Maj. Elias said that he had idea why he was released as one of three POWs to be freed in 1972. "It came as a complete surprise to me," he said. "All I can say is that God answered the prayers of my family."

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In Operation Phoenix in Vietnam

House Panel Asks Full Probe Into Alleged Murders by GL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A House subcommittee has urged the Pentagon to investigate charges that U.S. servicemen routinely murdered South Vietnamese civilians suspected of Viet Cong activities, many of whom might have been innocent victims of faulty intelligence.

The subcommittee said Tuesday in a classified report that the Defense Department knew of the charges involving a counter-terrorism program, called Phoenix, but that it had failed to investigate it.

The report said 20,587 suspected Viet Cong members were killed under the Phoenix program from the beginning of 1968 through May 1971. "It is impossible not to wonder how many of those persons were the innocent victims of faulty intelligence," it said.

Two Years of Hearings
The report by the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee was based on almost two years of hearings and investigation in Vietnam. It questioned the "serious moral considerations of U.S. support for a program that allegedly included torture, murder and inhumane treatment of South Vietnamese civilians."

However, the parent operations committee appeared ready to kill the report through inaction. A Sept. 17 meeting to consider the report was called off and only a handful of members appeared for yesterday's meeting, preventing a quorum.

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McGovern Urgently Stalking Donors to Sustain Campaign

By James M. Naughton

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (UPI)—Sen. George McGovern is quietly but urgently searching for huge sums of money to sustain his Democratic presidential campaign.

McGovern, who is currently in a critical position, has to raise substantial amounts of money in the next few days to pay for his present television and radio commitments.

Small contributions, averaging about \$200,000 a day, are being sought. McGovern's national political staff is still being put together, and McGovern is expected to have been in a few days ago to curtail

either his own campaign travel or his strategically crucial television effort had it not been for an extraordinary gift of \$257,000 from two young heirs to a pharmaceutical fortune.

Constant Problem

"We constantly have a cash flow problem," but we meet it constantly," Miles Rubin, one of Sen. McGovern's financial managers, said in an interview.

He said that by Election Day, fewer than five weeks off, the campaign would need to have accumulated and spent at least \$24 million to maintain a "very frugal budget."

Since the Democratic National Convention nominated him in July, Sen. McGovern has raised about \$9.5 million in donations and loans, Mr. Rubin estimated, in what was meant to be an optimistic assessment, that \$7 million more might be collected in small gifts by Nov. 7 as a result of televised and direct mail appeals for funds.

Short of Goal

That would leave Sen. McGovern at least \$7 million short of his budget goal and, as a consequence, he has begun to devote increasing time and effort to persuading wealthy Democrats and liberals to part with large chunks of money.

William Rosendahl, a 27-year-old campaign fund raiser who once was an assistant to John D. Rockefeller 3d, is now traveling full-time around Sen. McGovern's campaign plane to seek out potential big-givers wherever the senator goes.

In Boston on Tuesday, Sen. McGovern hunched with 50 of the city's most well-to-do real estate investors, manufacturers, lawyers and bankers—David Rockefeller Jr. among them—and then met privately in a suite at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel with a succession of wealthy individuals.

Agnew Says McGovern Uses Smear, Innuendo to Gain Votes

By James T. Wooten

RAPID CITY, S.D., Oct. 5 (UPI)—Vice-President Agnew brought the Republican campaign here to Sen. George McGovern's home state yesterday and accused the senator of using smear and innuendo as the basic tools in his presidential pursuit.

Moments later, in the same speech, Mr. Agnew said that the Democratic nominee was offering the American electorate a "philosophy of defeat" that had served to make him "very popular in certain segments of North Vietnamese society."

Although he later said that he was merely responding to the charges of corruption in the Nixon administration and not suggesting that the senator was intentionally giving comfort to North Vietnam, his remarks here yesterday were the most severe of any criticisms he has yet uttered.

Moreover, they were the latest example of what apparently has become a substantive trend in his



Associated Press

ON DISPLAY—Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern displays POW bracelet on wrist during voter registration rally sponsored by labor unions on Wednesday night in New York's Town Hall. Bracelet bears name of Donald O'Dell, who has been missing since Oct. 17, 1967. The senator says he wears the bracelet "off and on."

McGovern Would Recognize China, Cut Troops in Europe

CLEVELAND, Oct. 5 (UPI)—Sen. George McGovern called today for a new American foreign policy that would extend diplomatic recognition to China and reduce U.S. forces in Europe by half within three years.

In a major foreign policy speech in which he discussed his positions on disarmament, foreign aid and trade, Sen. McGovern said that President Nixon was conducting "six-gun" diplomacy that "insulated" such allies as Japan and India and displayed a "callous" attitude toward foreign nations.

Sen. McGovern also said that

if Mr. Nixon won re-election it would "probably mean more years in jail for American prisoners of war" in North Vietnam.

The senator said that if he were elected President he would encourage China's "full participation" in the community of nations, extend China diplomatic recognition and support membership for Japan in the United Nations Security Council.

In a speech to the City Club Forum here, the Democratic presidential candidate also said that the balance-of-power concept, which Mr. Nixon maintains has kept the peace, was a vestige of "an old world . . . that we will never see again."

Sen. McGovern said that he supported a strong national defense, free of waste, that looked toward "prudent relaxation of tensions" with the Soviet Union and China.

He said that over a three-year period he would withdraw half of all U.S. forces now stationed in Europe and called for a halt to the deployment of further nuclear warheads by the United States.

The candidate also said that he wanted to avoid in foreign affairs the kind of "reflexive interventionism" that has foolishly involved us in the internal affairs of other countries.

He added that he favored expanded agricultural and technical assistance to the underdeveloped countries of the world, which he said had been ignored under Mr. Nixon's policies.

Sen. McGovern said that he knew "no responsible person who would knowingly call for a return to old-fashioned isolationism."

He said he remained committed to Israel's future.

"We must continue to supply those arms that will permit Israel to guarantee its own security," he said.

Navy Doubles Advance on F-14 For Grumman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Navy announced Tuesday that it has agreed to provide the Grumman Aerospace Corp. with a \$19.6-million advance payment for the F-14 fighter and sea Sparrow missile.

The amount of the advance payment is double the sum the Navy agreed to provide in August when the firm agreed to postpone the contract decision date from Oct. 1 until after the presidential election.

Grumman has told the Navy that production of the plane was costing more than expected and that it could not build the next lot of planes without a price increase.

Under the original contract with Grumman, the Navy was to have decided by Oct. 1 whether it wanted to order 48 more F-14s, each of which now costs \$18.8 million. The advance payment and the change in the contract date were approved by Congress in mid-August.

The \$19.6 million will help Grumman pay its bills. Financial troubles with the F-14 resulted in Grumman's losing its credit earlier this year with six banks.

Belgians to Halve Forces in Germany

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5 (UPI)—The Belgian Army will withdraw two of its four brigades stationed in West Germany by the end of 1975, Defense Minister Paul van den Boeynants said at a news conference yesterday.

The two brigades number about 5,000 men, with dependent, the transfer will involve some 12,000 persons.

Mr. Van den Boeynants said that he was confident the move will be approved by NATO.

Nixon Veto Seen Likely

House-Voted Clean-Water Bill Receives Approval of Senate

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Senate, by a vote of 74 to 0, gave final congressional approval tonight to a far-reaching bill that is designed to eliminate over the next decade the pollution of the nation's waterways.

The House adopted the measure earlier in the day, by a vote of 366 to 11.

But congressional experts said that there was a good chance that President Nixon would veto the legislation.

The bill quadruples the amount of money the President sought to control water pollution, and it is much stricter in its timetables and enforcement procedures than the administration wanted.

National Goal

The legislation would set a national goal of eliminating all pollution of the water by 1985. To accomplish this goal, it would authorize \$24 billion, most of it to be pledged to states and localities over the next three years for the construction of waste treatment plants.

The Nixon administration had asked for only \$8 billion over the three-year period, and, under the administration's plan, the money would have to go through the normal appropriation channels.

The key provision of the legislation, which has the support of most environmental organizations, would require all industries discharging into the nation's lakes and rivers to use the "best practicable" technology to control pollution by 1977 and the "best available" technology by 1981.

In the meantime, plants that put wastes into the water would have to obtain a permit to do so.

Entirely New Method

The permit system and the plan for national standards for pollutants amount to an entirely new method of controlling pollution.

In the past, the states have been given primary responsibility for setting water-quality standards and they were set on a state-by-state basis. These standards were not aimed at prohibiting effluents but rather at determining a maximum amount of discharge that could be allowed without degrading the water.

Environmentalists have protested that this system does not work. Barely half the states have established standards that have been approved in Washington, and few cases of violations have reached the courts.

The aim of the new system is to forbid the discharge of pollutants as much as possible and to require industry to employ the most advanced equipment to meet the goal of eliminating it entirely.

For communities, the federal government would contribute 75 percent of the cost of constructing a waste treatment plant, compared with the present 55 percent.

In other congressional action: The Senate Rules Committee voted today to exempt corporations and labor unions from provisions of the 1971 campaign reform law making it a crime for anyone holding a government contract to make campaign contributions, directly or indirectly, to any political party or candidate.

The House voted yesterday to override President Nixon's veto of a bill to increase railroad retirement benefits by 20 percent. The White House had announced the veto only five hours before the vote.

The measure now goes to the Senate, which passed it by voice vote Sept. 18. If the Senate overrides the veto, the measure will become law despite Mr. Nixon's objections.

Rejecting appeals from President Nixon and city congressmen, the House today turned down optional use of federal highway funds for mass transit systems.

Legislation to create an independent consumer protection agency was killed by the Senate today, the victim of business lobbying, administration hostility and a filibuster led by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C.

Though technically still alive, the bill lost all chance of passage when the Senate again failed to cut off the filibuster choking the measure to death. The vote to end the filibuster, 52 to 30, fell three votes short of the required two-thirds.

It was the third time a move to cut off the filibuster has lost. No further cloture votes are planned at this time.

The Senate Agriculture Committee has promised a post-election probe of the U.S. wheat sale to the Soviet Union, a deal that Agriculture Secretary Earl Butte says he should have handled differently.

Mr. Butte told newsmen yesterday that if he had known that one of his assistants was planning to quit and take a job with a major grain exporter, he would not have sent him to Moscow for agriculture trade negotiations.

Heath Back Home

LONDON, Oct. 5 (Reuters)—British Prime Minister Edward Heath returned here by air today after a three-day official visit to Italy during which he had talks with Italian government leaders and Pope Paul.



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Despite Senate's Warning

U.S. to Continue Negotiations For Moscow Trade Accord

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI)—Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson said today that he has been told to continue negotiations for a Soviet-American trade agreement without reference to the Senate's warning yesterday that it would block passage of such an accord if Moscow does not lift the ruble visa tax on Jews and others seeking to emigrate.

In a brief interview following a talk to the newly formed East-West Trade Council, Mr. Peterson indicated that the administration hoped that Soviet authorities would take note of the congressional concern and abolish the heavy tax before the agreement is brought before Congress next year.

Mr. Peterson, in his remarks to the group, made up of businessmen and others interested in promoting East-West trade, said

he remained optimistic that the comprehensive agreement would be concluded soon, but he listed many points left to settle.

He said that in addition to the financial aspects dealing with lend-lease debts, credits, and tariff arrangements, the accord would also include provisions for arbitration of disputes, and for business facilities for American businessmen in Moscow and for Soviet trade officials in this country.

More Time Needed

Explaining that agreement on these latter points was difficult to achieve, Mr. Peterson said that the inclusion in a preliminary accord of 90 days to the length of time needed to conclude the accord. But he said the extra time was worthwhile because it insured that future relations would be less complicated by disputes.

At his press conference today, President Nixon said of the agreement, "I can't tell you whether there will be one or when."

"I think there will be one, but my point is that . . . it is tough bargaining up and down the line, and until we get it nailed down we are not sure that we are going to get it," he said.

Mr. Peterson's caution contrasted with the optimism expressed by Henry A. Kissinger, his national security affairs adviser, after he returned from Moscow last month. Mr. Kissinger then indicated that major progress had been achieved on trade questions in Moscow and he left the impression that agreements on trade, lend-lease and maritime matters would be reached in a matter of weeks.

Mr. Peterson said that he believed the maritime accord would be reached first. But he said that issues remaining included the number of ports in each country that would be opened to the other's ships, the type of ships permitted to visit, the freight rates, and the percentage of cargo to be carried on the ships of each country.

Two Indicted by U.S. In Bribe-Drug Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Two U.S. immigration inspectors were charged today with taking some \$80,000 in bribes to allow more than 24 tons of marijuana and two and one-half pounds of cocaine with an estimated street value in excess of \$7.7 million to enter California from Mexico.

The 27-count indictment returned in U.S. District Court in San Diego named Joseph M. Byrne, 42, and Walter W. O'Donnell, 42, Mr. Byrne, a part-time immigration inspector for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, is a former border patrolman. Mr. O'Donnell was an immigration inspector for 15 years before retiring.

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House Democrats Vow New Try at Watergate Probe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Several Democrats on the House Banking Committee say they'll try again to get an investigation of financial aspects of the June 17 break-in and alleged burglary attempt at Democratic National Committee offices here.

The committee voted 20 to 15 Tuesday against an investigation as six Democrats joined the 14 Republicans to defeat the move.

Committee Chairman Wright Patman, D., Texas, who favored the probe, said he's not giving up. "This is just one inning in a battle to lay these facts before the American people . . . all the White House pressure in the world won't prevent the facts from coming out."

Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D., Wis., said he would try to get the committee to change its mind. He is counting on "the force of public opinion to bring some pressure" on committee members, he said.

Addicts Increase Drugstore Thefts

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—Pharmacy robberies have increased by 20 to 25 percent in recent months because of a nationwide heroin shortage, the director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs said yesterday.

John Ingersoll told the National Association of Retail Druggists his office is working on security standards to protect the pharmacies from drug addicts who can no longer obtain narcotics from illicit sources and seek substitutes for heroin in drug stores.

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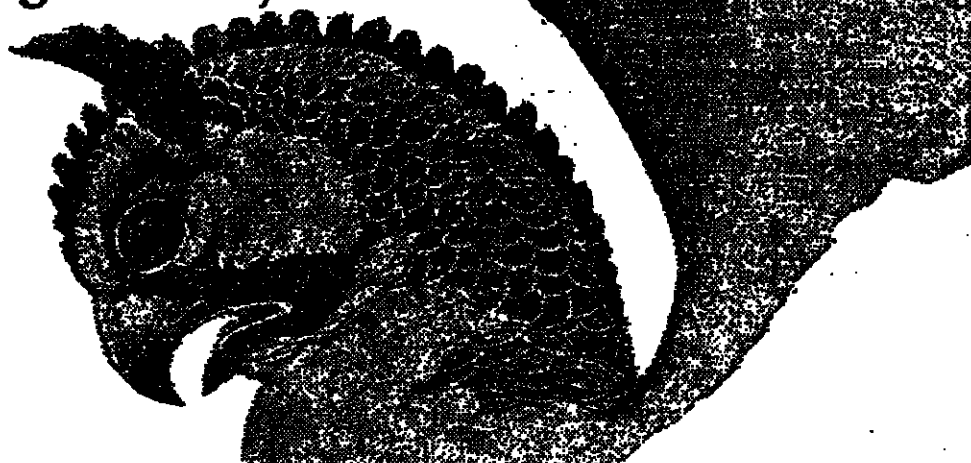
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Yugoslavia Asks U.S. to Curb Croat Exile Extremist Groups

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP).—Yugoslavia has asked the United States to curb extremist exile organizations in this country, charging they have been involved in financing and inciting a series of recent international terrorist acts.

The Yugoslav request was submitted a month ago to coincide with the U.S. drive against the growing menace of political, mainly Arab, terrorism. It includes a 50-page detailed description of Yugoslav exile organizations using the United States as their base for operations against President Tito's government.

Although details of the request were not disclosed, it was understood that Belgrade has asked that the administration prevent

publication of exile newspapers which advocate terrorist actions against Yugoslavia.

One such exile newspaper, published here in Washington, in its September issue urged the assassination of President Tito and other top Yugoslav leaders and provided its readers with advice about guerrilla warfare. The paper also provided advice on various ways of harassment and sabotage, including such methods as the use of poisonous materials in cigarette smoke.

The monthly Hrvatska Borba (Croatian Struggle), described as the organ of the "Croatian Republican party," emphasized that its sympathizers need "weapons and ammunition and explosives of all kinds." It urged them to establish links with other dissident groups in Yugoslavia and provide them with weapons and radio equipment.

The problem of terrorism was one of the principal topics in talks earlier this week between Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac. A State Department spokesman said later that the Yugoslav request is "under active consideration."

American officials said any move against extremist exile organizations is tied to complex legal procedures. These officials would not disclose if any investigation of Yugoslav charges is under way, but implicit in their remarks was that any such inquiry would come only after the election.

Terrorist Actions

The Yugoslavs claim that extremist groups belonging to the fascist Ustashi movement have been responsible for recent terrorist actions, including the hijacking of a Scandinavian Airlines System jetliner, the killing of a Yugoslav ambassador, various bombings and diplomatic offices abroad and the bombing of a Yugoslav jetliner over Czechoslovakia.

In this country in recent years, Yugoslav exiles were blamed for bombing attacks on Yugoslav diplomatic missions here, in Chicago and in San Francisco.

During President Tito's visit here last year, U.S. security agencies had to take massive measures to curb the exiles and prevent incidents.

Yugoslav officials now maintain that Ustashi groups are financing terrorist actions in Europe and elsewhere and point to the inflammatory rhetoric of some exile publications as evidence that they incited such actions.

The Ustashi movement, which gained power in Croatia during World War II by collaborating with Germany and Italy, advocates independence for Croatia, one of Yugoslavia's six constituent republics.

During their four years in power, the Ustashi regime carried out a policy of genocide and was responsible for the deaths of nearly 800,000 persons—mainly Serbs, Jews and Gypsies, but also Croats opposing the regime.

Neither U.S. nor Yugoslav officials would disclose the names of organizations included in the Yugoslav complaints. It was understood that among them were the Croatian Liberation Movement, which operates in Chicago, New York and Cleveland, and the Croatian Republican party, a newly formed group active in Washington, D.C.

5 Reds Killed, 20 Captured In Philippines

MANILA, Oct. 5 (UPI).—President Ferdinand E. Marcos's martial law administration today reported another clash with Communist guerrillas and announced that police forces would be the next target in its clamp campaign.

Three guerrillas of the Marxist New People's Army (NPA) were killed and 20 others, including at least five NPA field commanders, were captured in the latest military operations, announced today.

Government troops also uncovered a suspected Communist hospital, apparently used as a hiding place by wounded dissidents, in Angeles City, adjacent to the U.S. Clark Air Base, 50 miles north of Manila.

Manila Police a Target

Information Secretary Francisco S. Tatad told a news briefing that with its purge of corrupt and inefficient government officials and employees already in full swing, the country's 24,000-man local police force also would be cleaned of undesirables within a few days. He said the 2,500-man Manila police force was the first target.

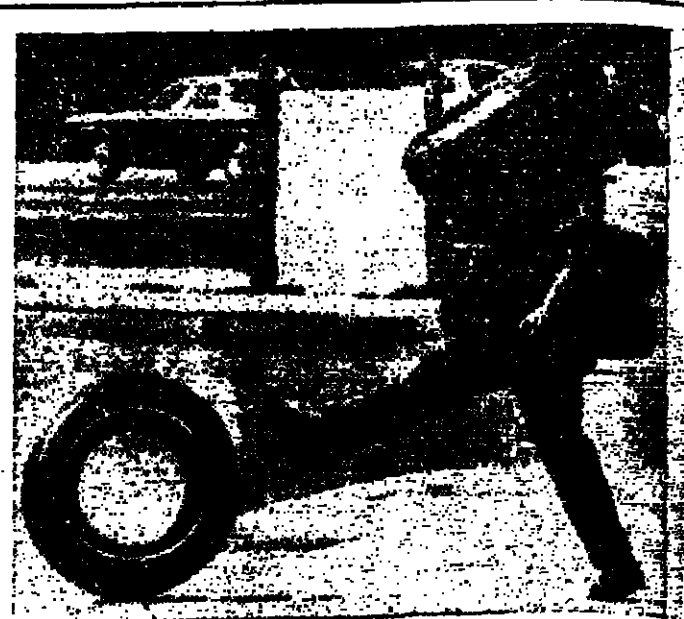
"Not only those corrupt and identified with criminal elements will be dealt with, but also those recreant or negligent in carrying out their duties," Mr. Tatad said.

He said that since martial law was proclaimed by Mr. Marcos Sept. 23, some local police forces in Manila and environs were reported to have abandoned their normal duties and their attitude was that everything should be left to the military's metropolitan command.

There also were reports that some judges and prosecutors have not been attending to court cases although President Marcos had made it clear that the judiciary will continue to function despite the martial law declaration, he said.

The government also announced today the creation of a press consultative panel, which will work toward lifting martial law censorship and possible release of about 20 journalists under detention.

Mr. Marcos met late yesterday with a five-man delegation from the Press Foundation of Asia. He instructed Mr. Tatad to work out early "normalization" of mass media operations.



WHEELING WHILE YOU WORK—Fresno, Calif., service station attendant has his own way of carrying tires around the garage. He balances two around his hips, throws two more over his head and drop-kicks a fifth in the general direction he's going. It's really a great system until some wise guy asks for a match.

1793 U.S. Penny That Made Space Flight Soars in Value

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, Oct. 5.—Space Agency officials revealed yesterday that a 179-year-old penny was secured aboard the Gemini-7 space flight by a surgeon in 1965 and sold last August by a coin dealer for \$5,000 in cash and a \$10,000 lot in the Bahamas.

B. Rowland, Art Expert, Critic, Dies

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 5 (UPI).—Benjamin Rowland Jr., 67, the Gleason professor of fine arts at Harvard University, died Tuesday in Mount Auburn Hospital after a long illness.

Prof. Rowland was an authority on the art of ancient India, medieval Italy and modern America. He was a painter as well as an art critic and historian. His watercolors are in the permanent collections of the Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Detroit Institute of Arts and the City Art Museum of St. Louis.

His collection of Oriental art was given last year to the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. He was a noted collector, his acquisitions reflecting his interest in paintings and sculpture of the classical and Renaissance periods.

Prof. Rowland's writings included the books, "Art and Architecture of India," "Art in East and West," "The Classical Tradition in Western Art," "Ancient Art from Afghanistan" and "Wall Paintings of India, Central Asia and Ceylon."

A teacher at Harvard since 1928, following his graduation in the same year, he became professor in 1960 and the first Gleason professor in 1960. He earned his PhD at Harvard in 1930.

Prof. Piero Mazzoni

ROME, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Prof. Piero Mazzoni, 51, one of a team of doctors who operated on Pope Paul VI in 1967, died today of injuries he suffered when his car collided with an automobile driven by the Congolese ambassador to Italy yesterday.

The ambassador, Gustave Ondziel, 39, suffered minor injuries. Prof. Mazzoni, 51, was one of Italy's leading anesthesiologists. He was on the team of seven doctors who operated on the Pope's prostate gland.

Prof. Mazzoni earlier attended Pope John XXIII and regularly accompanied him during public appearances.

Gerhard B. Heller

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 5 (AP).—Gerhard B. Heller, 58, director of the Marshall Space Flight Center Space Sciences Laboratory, died Monday of injuries received in an auto accident Sept. 22. His career began in 1940 in Germany. He came to the United States with the Werner von Braun rocket team after World War II.

Gasoline Stations Open in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5 (AP).—Gasoline began flowing freely throughout Belgium today as garage and gas station owners bowed to a ministerial decree threatening them with requisition if they remained closed.

The owners had decided on "strike to the finish" action in their battle with the government over increased red-tape paperwork.

But garage and gas station owners warned today they were resuming sales only for a two-week period after which they would resume their strikes if the government and their representatives fail to conclude a satisfactory agreement.

"I'm nearly sick. I never should have sold the damn thing," said William F. Ulrich, the coin dealer who says the penny now is worth around \$100,000.

Mr. Ulrich said the man who will make a "killing" is William (Foxy) Steinberg, a Los Angeles, Calif., coin dealer, who bought the penny from him. Mr. Ulrich claimed that the penny, which he bought sight unseen, is not worth \$10,000.

The coin is a 1793 penny, minted the first year the United States distributed pennies. Mr. Ulrich said it was worth \$300 in 1960 when it was put into the Gemini-7 in-flight medical kit.

Dr. Minners was then a surgeon at the Manned Spacecraft Center here. He now is an employee of the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Md.

Dr. Minners said he made a financial profit from the coin and that the Gemini-7 astronaut Frank Borman and James Lovell did not know the coin was aboard during the 14-day Gemini 7 flight.

However, Spacecraft Center officials also said they had not been able to locate the two astronauts to get their version of the story. Both the astronauts signed a certificate after the flight stating that the coin was authentic and that it had gone on the Gemini mission. A space agency spokesman said both the astronauts must have realized that the coin was not authorized to make the flight.

Dr. Minners was quoted as stating that "there was no financial consideration to myself or to the astronauts."

The Gemini-7 coin now owned by Mr. Steinberg has been put up for sale to the highest bidder. When Mr. Steinberg obtained the penny from Mr. Ulrich, Mr. Ulrich was head of the American Coin Co. in Minneapolis. His son now runs the firm.

Mr. Ulrich said he first heard of the coin when he was urged by Dr. Minners to put an 180 gold dollar aboard the Gemini-7 spacecraft. Only four of this type of gold dollar have ever been minted.

Mr. Ulrich said the coin is worth about \$125,000 and that his son now has it.

However, he added, Dr. Minners thought that putting the dollar aboard the spacecraft would be too much of a risk because of the coin's value. Consequently, the penny today would be normally worth about \$2,000 but it not been taken aloft.

© Los Angeles Times.

59th Auto Show Opens in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The 59th Paris automobile show opened today with a glittering international selection of cars on display.

British, Italian, West German, American and Japanese cars led a strong foreign field among the 69 different makes presented at the world's oldest annual auto show.

For the first time here, a big pollution exhibition accompanied the display of new models. It covered noise, foul air and the problem of what to do with wrecked cars that litter cities and countryside. It sought to assure motorists that the automobile is not a serious cause of pollution or urban congestion.

The 10-day show underlines a spirit of high optimism in the French automobile industry, which has had a record year of growth. Production exceeded two million vehicles for the first time—an increase of 12.9 percent over last year—and half of them were exported.

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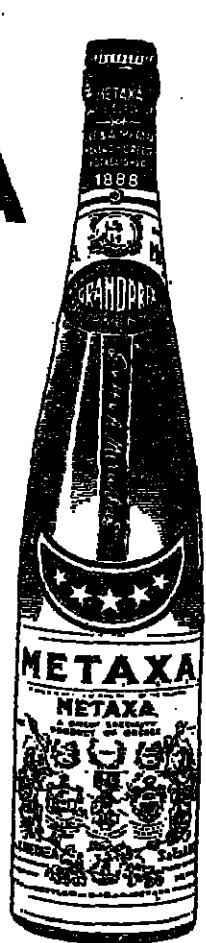
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Counter to Israeli Power

Sadat Says He Lacks Arms To Make Peace or to Attack

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Oct. 5 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt said in an interview published here today that he "would have accepted a peaceful settlement" in the Middle East if the Soviet Union had delivered advanced armaments to counter Israeli power.

Without a large supply of Soviet MIG-23 fighter-bombers capable of "striking in depth" against Israel, Mr. Sadat told the influential Arab weekly Al-Hawadith that a peaceful settlement, as desired by the Russians, meant surrender to American and Israeli terms.

"This I will never accept," Mr. Sadat reportedly told his interviewer, Salim Louti, publisher and editor of Al-Hawadith.

"If I had a fighter-bomber, I could not have allowed Israel to commit its aggression in southern Lebanon," two weeks ago, the Lebanese publication quoted Mr. Sadat as saying.

Israel's armored columns and aircraft struck into southern Lebanon in a search-and-seizure mission against Palestinian guerrillas. There was no military action against Israel by any other Arab country, despite an outpouring of "solidarity" messages to Lebanon, where 300 persons were killed or wounded.

This has given rise to an Arab joke making the rounds here that his year's Nobel peace prize should be given to the Egyptian army.

The failure of the Arab armed

forces to respond to the Israeli attack, and particularly that of the large Egyptian military force, has reduced Cairo's influence in the Arab world to perhaps the lowest point since the death of Nasser two years ago, in the view of many Arab analysts.

Three months after Mr. Sadat's expulsion of the majority of the 20,000 Soviet advisers in Egypt, the image of the Russians as the only real protectors of the Arabs against Israel is on the rise.

The well-publicized airlift mounted by the Soviet Union to carry several thousand tons of military equipment to Syria last week has been observed by Arab commentators and by the man in the street as a deterrent to an Israeli strike against Syria.

Leader Adrift

The failure by the United States to make any gesture that responded to Mr. Sadat's dismissal of the Russians—something that the United States had been pressuring him to do—has given Mr. Sadat the appearance to many Arabs of a leader adrift in search of a solution.

Therefore, the decision by the Egyptian leadership to send Premier Anwar Sadat to Moscow Oct. 15 to try to mend Soviet-Egyptian relations is seen in part as the result of pressure by Syria and Iraq, the two Arab nations closest to Moscow now, to restore a political and military front against Israel that was weakened by Cairo's move against the Russians.

Israel's punishing strike against Lebanon, and the threat of a blow against Syria, has heightened this sense of the need to turn to the Russians.

Tanzania War With Uganda Said Settled

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. 5 (AP).

Tanzania and Uganda have settled their dispute which began when Ugandan President Idi Amin accused Tanzania of invading his country, it was announced here tonight.

A joint communiqué said that details of the agreement, reached by Ugandan Foreign Minister Wanume Kibedi and Tanzanian Foreign Minister John Malecela, would be released later.

The three men signed a peace agreement today.

Mr. Kibedi described the settlement as a great day in the history of Africa. The enemies of Africa, he added, had wanted the conflict to escalate into full-scale war.

Small President Mohammed Siad Barre, who organized the two-day mediation talks, said that the dispute had stemmed from a "colonial conspiracy" to weaken African unity. He warned that more such "intrigues" could be expected in the years to come.

The Ugandan and Tanzanian delegations are scheduled to return home tomorrow.

Peace Corps Leaving

NAIROBI, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The U.S. Peace Corps is quietly withdrawing its volunteers from Uganda because security for foreigners is deteriorating there.

But, for fear of offending the government of Gen. Amin, the Peace Corps is not calling the departure of volunteers an evacuation or an official withdrawal.

Instead, officials of the State Department and the Peace Corps, when asked, are insisting that each departing volunteer has made an individual and voluntary decision to leave for various reasons, including fear for personal safety.

It is inconceivable, however, that any of the 105 volunteers and dependents once in Uganda will still be there at the end of the exercise. It is possible, however, that the Peace Corps will continue to maintain an office and staff in Kampala, the Ugandan capital.

The Peace Corps decision was made after a truce, Louis Morton, was killed by Ugandan soldiers at a roadblock last Sept. 17, the day Ugandan exiles crossed the border from Tanzania in an abortive attempt to overthrow Gen. Amin's government. Another truce was wounded by the soldiers.

In addition, three Peace Corps volunteers were detained by Ugandan police in the excitement that followed the invasion.



FUNERAL—Some of thousands of mourners who lined route in Belfast Wednesday for funeral procession of woman who was shot by British troops in a gun battle last week.

Blasts Kill Two, Shut Belfast Newspaper

BEIRUT, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A bomb-laden car exploded tonight outside a packed pub in a Protestant section of Belfast, wrecking the bar and causing death and injury.

The army said at least one person died and 11 were injured, five seriously, when the explosion ripped through the pub on Bruce Street, in the Sandy Row District.

The death brought to 500 the number of persons killed in three years of violence in Northern Ireland.

In Portadown, 23 miles south-west of Belfast, police said that a hand grenade tossed into a family's living room killed a young man as he sat watching television.

The Provisional wing of the illegal Irish Republican Army said that it had assassinated four undercover agents of the British Army. The army denied any new deaths or injuries among its civilian-clothed intelligence force.

Police in Portadown were at first at a loss to explain who was responsible for the blast which killed Patrick Connolly, 23, in his own living room. Mr. Connolly's father, mother and brother were injured in the blast.

Another explosion, a bomb, wrecked the Belfast office of the Irish News, a Catholic-owned newspaper, yesterday. The newspaper was unable to publish today. A department store, a Congregational church and several other buildings also were damaged by the blast, but police said there were no casualties.

An army spokesman said that two British soldiers were injured by flying bricks in a street battle with members of the rightist Protestant Ulster Defense Association.

He said that the soldiers, both off duty, were in a car which came upon a UDA roadblock. UDA men, who normally look upon British soldiers as allies, thought the car was attempting to crash their barrier and hurled rocks and bricks through its windshield.

Two soldiers were wounded by snipers today, the army said.

Italian Makes Bid On Colosseum to Block American

ROME, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—An Italian hotel owner has decided to try to save Italy from the disgrace of losing the Colosseum to a foreigner by outbidding an American millionaire who wants to buy it.

Antonio Zimel, 42, owner of a block of apartments and two hotels near the Adriatic port of Pescara, says that he would give \$100,000 immediately and a hotel, which he claims is worth \$24 million.

California businessman Thomas Merrick has offered \$1 million. Both Mr. Merrick, whose agent arrived in Rome yesterday hoping to negotiate the deal with the Rome City Council, and Mr. Zimel promise that they would restore the crumbling 1,900-year-old arena and reopen it as a paying attraction for the public.

Mr. Merrick says that he would share the profits evenly with the Rome City Council. Mr. Zimel makes no such promise.

Sudan Cabinet Is Out: Numerci Gets Free Hand

KHARTOUM, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The Sudanese cabinet has resigned at the request of President Gaafar Numerci following elections for a new People's Council to draft a new constitution for the country.

An official statement today said the resignation of the cabinet would give the president "a free hand" in reviewing the executive machinery.

Elections to the new 207-seat council ended yesterday. It will hold its first meeting on Oct. 13 and will be dissolved after it has drawn up the constitution. Fresh elections will then be held.

A congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union—the country's only political organization—laid down guidelines for the constitution last January. These included regional self-rule for the south within the framework of a unified country.

Sadat, Qadhafi, Assad Hold Talks in Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Three of the Arab world's main leaders met in Cairo today to discuss latest developments in the Middle East.

Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi flew in unexpectedly last night and held a brief meeting with President Anwar Sadat.

This morning the two were at Cairo airport to meet President Hafez Assad of Syria, the other member of the presidential council of the Federation of Arab Republics, which links Egypt, Libya and Syria.

10 Shot, 4 Fatally In French Store

ANGOULEME, France, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A man with a history of mental illness was charged with voluntary homicide after killing three schoolchildren and a saleswoman in a busy department store, police said early today.

"I didn't have any reason for doing it; I've had a nervous breakdown," police quoted Serge Allafort, 32, as saying when arrested.

Six persons were wounded, some critically, in the incident. Police said that Allafort entered the Nouvelles Galeries store in Angouleme yesterday afternoon and took out a rifle, normally used for hunting big game, from beneath his jacket. He started firing into the crowd inside the store and continued to do so until policemen rushed in and seized him.

Rome Hospitals Stilled

ROME, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Italy's 2,000 hospitals remained at a standstill today, the second day of a three-day strike by hospital doctors. Only emergency treatment was available at hospitals.

Warm Reaction by Argentine Military

Chances of Peron Returning Seen Increasing

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The possibility of exiled former dictator Juan Peron returning home soon has increased following a warm response by Argentina's military rulers to a 10-point "Program of National Reconstruction" he had sent to them. He may seek to be a candidate in presidential elections next March.

Government Press Secretary Eduardo Sajon said last night in a nationwide television and radio broadcast of a news conference that there were various points of coincidence between government positions and Mr. Peron's proposals.

He stressed that one such point was Mr. Peron's aim, expressed in the document, to "liberate definitively the country from all dependence and bring it into the vanguard of peoples who are struggling for a more just and human order against the dominance of imperialism."

Mr. Sajon said the government had received with pleasure this support for achievement of a modern, efficient, stable democracy.

Asked about the possibility of Mr. Peron returning to Argentina from his exile in Spain, Mr. Sajon said this depended on the ex-dictator. Observers said this implied that the government would place no obstacles in his way.

The Real Problem

Mr. Sajon said the government agreed with Mr. Peron's statement that "the real problem is not the elections which are planned,



Juan Peron

but facing up to a real task of national reconstruction."

Instead of looking backwards, the government preferred to refer to a document "in which there is a philosophy, a concept, which tends to cement, according to what can be gathered from what I have read, points of view which have been expressed repeatedly by the government," he added.

Among Mr. Peron's proposals was the repeal of a decree which required all potential candidates for the planned general elections next March to take up residence in Argentina by last Aug. 25. This decree, if it is not scrapped, would eliminate Mr. Peron.

He has been in exile since an army uprising ended his nine-year rule in September 1955.

The elections have been called to end seven years of military rule, which began with a coup d'état in 1965. Since then Argentina has had three military presidents.

Peron to be 77 Sunday

MADRID, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Juan Peron did not look like a man who will be 77 on Sunday as he gave his first public news conference in 13 years of exile in Spain yesterday.

Sitting erectly in his chair, he cheerfully answered questions for an hour and a half at his Madrid home before bidding newsmen goodbye with a firm handshake. His 50-year-old blonde wife, Isabelita, stood at his side.

His evident good health provided one of the best explanations of why the former dictator still clung to hopes of power in his native Argentina.

"I still feel like a boy," he said, but would not commit himself as to whether he would return to contest the presidential elections next March.

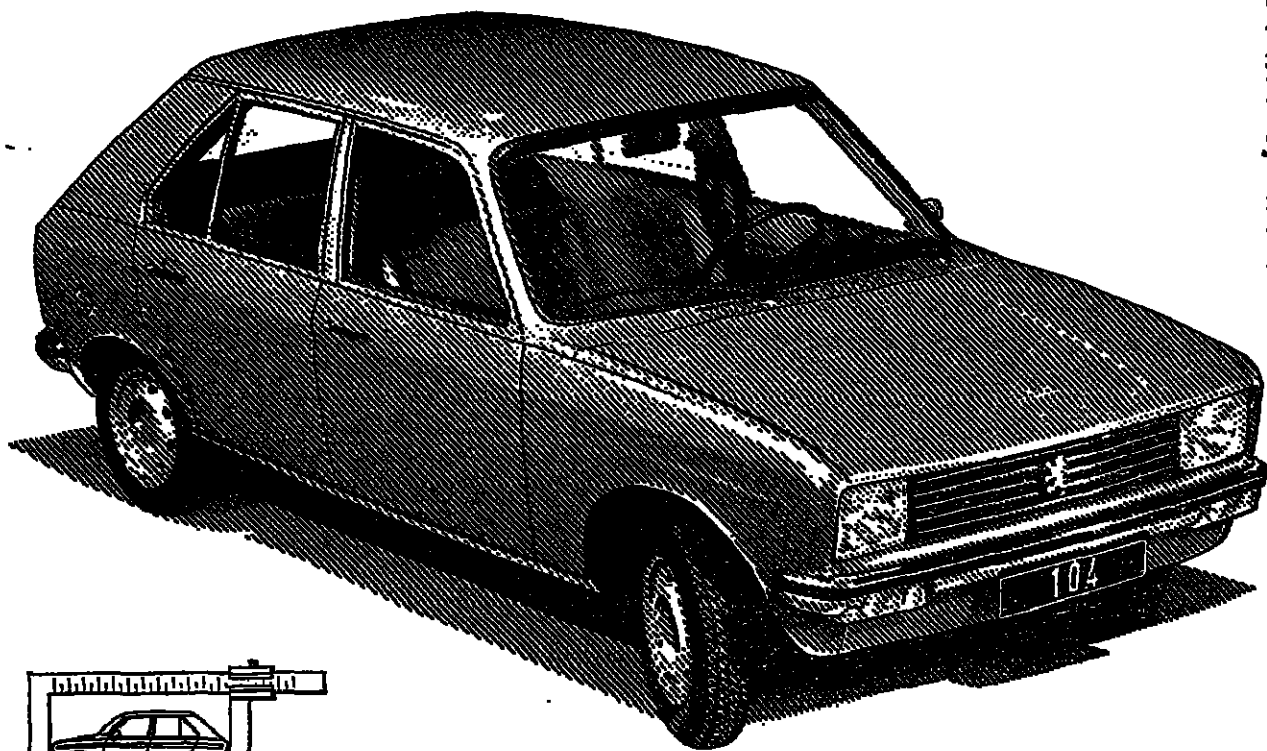
Lord Thomson to Peking

LONDON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Lord Thomson of Fleet, owner of the Times of London, and senior executives of his newspapers left London today for Peking on their way to Peking to spend two weeks visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese government.

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Sen. Jackson's Cold War

Sen. Henry A. Jackson has succeeded in rallying nearly three-quarters of the U.S. Senate behind his proposal to withhold credits and tariff concessions from nations imposing undue restrictions—such as the Soviet "diploma tax"—on would-be emigrants. That the Soviet restrictions on emigration are harsh and unfair may be taken for granted—in American eyes that applies to much of the Soviet government and its operations. The question, in respect to Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, is whether this is the best method of approaching the problem, and, in fact, whether such aspects of internal policy should dominate, or be subordinated to, the general accommodation of diverse political and economic systems into a reasonably orderly world.

For Sen. Jackson, who is the most prominent legacy of the cold war in the Senate, and who has been an opponent of almost every effort to improve relations between Washington and Moscow, such questions are probably academic. But for the rest of the Senate, the matter deserves a good deal more study than it has, apparently, received.

A number of Americans, Sen. McGovern and his supporters, have attacked the "cynicism" of the Nixon administration and (in the words of Sargent Shriver, Mr. McGovern's running mate) its "passion for power." Mr. Shriver said: "The American people don't expect their government to declare war on other countries every time there is evil in the world, but Americans have always

expected their government to declare us on the side of life and justice." That such declarations have often resulted in war, or certainly in the absence of peace, is one of the painful anomalies of exalted moral diplomacy.

In the case of Bangladesh, for example, the Nixon administration was roundly condemned for not giving verbal support, at least, to the Bengali rebels. But in purely human terms, can anyone say that Bangladesh is not now far worse off than it was as East Pakistan? The quiet supply by the United States of more aid than any other country is giving the Bengalis is not an apology for American mistakes in that area—it is an attempt to make good the failures of India and the Soviet Union to do more than split up Pakistan by a war and leave a shambles in Bangladesh.

International morality, like almost every man-made quality, requires the balancing of good and evil, the acceptance of some affronts to the ideas of one group in the interests of some larger gain. When America was young, and isolated physically from the rest of the world, it could sit in judgment on other nations with impunity. This is no longer possible, nor is it cynicism, nor a lust for power, that necessarily requires compromise. Often, it is quite the contrary—an acceptance of the limitations of power. The Senate would do well to consider such limitations when it is moved to assume moral postures which can only harm, not help, the cause it wishes to espouse.

British Labor's Fantasy

When the British Labor party is out of power, its annual conference—probably the most undemocratic assembly of its kind in the West—often becomes an emotional outburst of unreality and irresponsibility. It is useful to keep this thought in mind in scanning the havoc wrought at Blackpool this week by a bizarre combination of union bosses, fellow travelers, Little Englanders, Commonwealth Firsters and sordid opportunists.

The Labor conference stopped just short of demanding Britain's withdrawal from NATO and of rejecting membership in the European Economic Community on any terms whatever. But former Prime Minister Harold Wilson paid a stiff price for even the highly circumscribed victories he won in behalf of moderation and common sense. His steady retreat from the all-out pro-Common Market stance he adopted while in office is in striking contrast to the effective leadership provided by Danish Premier Krag that produced an overwhelming endorsement of Denmark's decision to join the Community.

In order to head off by the narrowest margins a resolution that would have Britain spurn membership of the European community even in principle, Wilson had to promise something he knows is impossible:

that a Labor government would renegotiate the terms of membership or yank Britain back out of the Community it will join in January. And he had to stand aloof while another resolution was adopted that would set ludicrous renegotiating terms.

Sicco Mansholt, president of the Community's Executive, had bluntly warned Mr. Wilson that there could be no renegotiation of the terms accepted by Prime Minister Heath's government. Moreover, his own Common Market negotiator, George Thompson, has said a Labor government would have accepted the terms Mr. Wilson now calls "humiliating" and "destructive" for Britain. Mr. Heath spoke truly in Rome this week when he said, referring to Labor's withdrawal threats: "British governments do not break treaties."

It would be disturbing at any time to have a British Labor party, even in opposition, so far out of step with Britain's allies and community partners, with its own Social Democratic counterparts in Europe and with its own past policies while in power. The Blackpool exhibition of irresponsibility and irrationality is alarming at a time when opinion polls show Labor leading Mr. Heath's Conservatives by a wide margin for reasons that have little to do with Britain's impending move into the European Community.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Danes Vote for Europe

The marriage of reason between Denmark and Europe will not be without frictions. The Danes doubtless are ready to cooperate loyally with their eight partners, but they are not prepared in the least to speed the integration process, least of all the political one. They will be close in this respect to Britain and France, but they risk shocking those who, especially in small or medium-sized countries like theirs, demand that progress be made toward supranationalism.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

The Danish yes-vote has not magically solved the European problems like that of the reform of EEC institutions that will be a major item on the agenda for the October 19 European summit. The final communiqué of the Heath-Andreotti talks makes it clear that both Italy and Britain intend to have these institutional problems on the agenda for the Paris talks and that they intend to have a real European regional policy perfected, a policy that makes Paris shudder.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

Understanding the U.S.

There are two keys for understanding the United States. The first one is that it is a model of democracy in this sense that nothing can be hushed up there. First, because the very idea of censorship is inconceivable there. Also, because the role of the press and of television is conceived in a

way totally different from what happens in France. In the United States, politicians, officials, leaders at all levels know that they do not have the right to keep silent. They have to explain themselves publicly and to answer all questions, however embarrassing.

The second key is that the main force of America is really the "silent majority," of which Mr. Nixon rightly claims to be the representative. This silent majority is not made of "bourgeois." It is made primarily of workers, farmers, employees who constitute a middle class tremendously attached to American traditions and politically conservative. They want two things: to consume more and to maintain the greatness and power of the United States.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Hatchet Buried in Far East

Chou En-lai and Tanaka have buried the hatchet. But traditional rivalry cannot be transformed into partnership at one stroke. Rarely do summit meetings change undercurrents of history into the opposite. Nevertheless, it is of historic importance and can only benefit world peace, when after a long and bloody interlude the Chinese continental empire and the island empire of Japan establish positive relations again. However, prosperous small states will ponder the fact that sooner or later the flourishing Chinese community on Taiwan is going to be sacrificed to "peace" between the big Far Eastern powers.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 6, 1897

LONDON—The first large shipment of kangaroo tails has just been made to England from Sydney, N.S.W., and they have been exhibited for the past few days in Leadenhall Market. The kangaroo tail, like the ox tail, makes a very fine soup, and in Australia it is regarded as a great luxury. Although its price compares very favorably with the ox tail, it is a table delicacy for the epicure rather than for the average person.

Fifty Years Ago

October 6, 1922

NEW YORK—Although the plans for the company are not yet formally announced, it is understood that a large number of capitalists here, in conjunction with equally powerful ones in London, have combined to arrange for a cross-Atlantic air service within the next two years. The contemplated craft are to be 900 feet long and 114 feet in width and will have an estimated speed of 100 miles an hour. The journey will take less than two days.



By R. W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON.—Spiro T. Agnew is out there on the road chasing votes for President Nixon—he warns every crowd that complacency could do in the Republicans this year—but he is persuading no one that this is his primary goal—not the people who come to hear him, not the reporters who travel with him, not the local politicians who greet him and certainly not his own staff.

From the Vice-President and his spokesman, Victor Gold, the denials tumble daily: He is "keeping the options open," not working toward 1976. No one has even begun to think about the presidency, Mr. Gold says. "But I'll admit that if we were wouldn't tell you about it."

But as Mr. Agnew dipped into the South last weekend, with visits to Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, there was no doubt of his intentions. This was a visit to his potential base, and Vice Gold was even wearing cufflinks emblazoned with the letters "C.S.A." (Confederate States of America) for the occasion.

Every vice-president since 1940—with the single exception of Albert W. Barkley, whose quest was vetoed by labor in 1962 because of his age—has run for President. Now it is Mr. Agnew's turn, and he has already begun to take advantage of the opportunities presented to him by his association with the White House.

Potential Rivals

While such potential rivals as Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois are at work in their home states, the Vice-President is able to wing around the country, courtesy of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, cementing the kind of nationwide friendships and loyalties out of which a presidential campaign is built.

Thus, after his speech in Tampa, he huddled with state party leaders and Republican congressional candidates, and in Mississippi he attended a reception to meet those he had spoken for. Reporters were hard-pressed to find out what went on because Mr. Agnew is almost as inaccessible as his boss, but participants said there had been no hard sell for 1976. None was needed.

Three years from now, if history is any guide, those whom Mr. Agnew helped to fill a hall, to raise a few dollars, to win a close local race, will be there to help him.

It is all very low-key, very implicit. Mr. Agnew does not push himself. Friday's work day just was finished for all intents and purposes, by 4 p.m. and Saturday's included precisely one appearance. It would never do, one of his intimates explained, to seem to be too eager, to seem to be pushing his own plans before 1976 business is done.

Signs in Crowds

But the signs are in the crowds—"Spiro in 1976," "President Agnew"—and the politicians are looking ahead.

Clarke Reed, the Mississippi state chairman, has already begun to assemble a Southern bloc, to be delivered, as he said recently, "to the conservative who can win the election."

Mr. Reed, a pragmatist, demonstrated in 1968 that he could abandon his ideological choice (Gov. Ronald Reagan of California) for the man closest to his position whom he considered electable (President Nixon).

At the moment, Mr. Reed hints, "to the conservative who can win the election."

The South, he said, will act as a unit and will decide, with the West, who is the presidential nominee.

The conservatives have been running this party since 1964,"

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The New Style

Mr. Agnew's widely advertised new rhetorical style beret of the alliteration and slashing attack for which he was noted, is clearly designed to fulfill one half of Mr. Reed's formula. He exhibits a new ease (as in his deft handling of hecklers in Tampa), only

occasionally pierced by his old bluntness (as when he snapped "next question" to a newsman pressing him about busing).

But as the Vice-President keeps saying, there has been no change in his underlying attitudes. If the rest of the party wants fewer rough edges, it feels that that will make him less "controversial" and more electable, so be it; but for his conservative base in the South and elsewhere, there is still red meat.

Mr. Agnew still exhibits some tendency to get carried away with

himself. Already in this young campaign season he has announced an investigation by the FBI that did not exist and offered what seemed to many critics a simplistic argument for exclusive presidential authority in the making of foreign policy.

But for the moment, such incidents have caused little stir, and Mr. Agnew is moving powerfully to fill the political vacuum that will exist in January, when Richard M. Nixon, assuming that he wins, becomes a lame-duck President.

Letters

Reaction to Mitchell

It is only natural for the American people to be tired of attacks from the rest of the world. Nations, like individuals, resent an endless stream of criticism. And this letter comes from a European who has much admiration for the good things in the American way of life which he has seen and experienced at close quarters.

However, shock-proof as I am at what goes on in this bewildering world, I shuddered at the remarks made by John Mitchell during his telephone interview with a Washington Post reporter in connection with the Watergate investigation.

Here is a man who was recently Attorney General for his country, one of the most responsible of the U.S. government. A man who surely should set an example to the public on how to handle a difficult and delicate situation, regardless of the rights and wrongs of his personal involvement in this dubious and murky affair. And how did he react? Certainly not with dignity. His comments were worthy of the bad man in a third-rate Western movie. Only the saloon bar and guns were missing.

His opening statement in answer to the reporter's questioning is typical. "All that crap you're putting in the paper? Jesus! Katie Graham is gonna get caught in a big fat wringer."

Such language does him no credit. It's also a serious indictment of President Nixon, who chose him for high office. From this distance I cannot judge the impact of such language on the American people. Mr. Mitchell could go down in history as the man who went through the "big fat wringer" and came out very crumpled. What his words have done to the American image abroad is obvious enough.

CLIVE DRUMMOND.

Geneva.

Soured Electorate

Joseph Kraft in "Examining a Soured Electorate" (JET, Oct. 4) might have added to his sound explanations a word about behavioral science in organizations. This relatively new field claims that the greatest single modifier of a leader's behavior (actions, values, beliefs) is the behavior of his superiors. Sound research supports this claim.

Thus the public's indifference toward corruption, scandal and to moral and legal violations—not to mention the cruel, intense, pointless bombing of Vietnam—is an image of the ethics prevailing in the White House. Mr. Nixon has proved that the behavioral scientists are right—when there is corruption and indifference above—the same is inevitable below.

EARL PLANTY.

Paris.

'Arabs Must Learn'

We know the Arabs have several problems but the most serious one is "destiny." But every problem has a solution. There is always a way out but right now we don't know how to achieve this nor do we have the means to reach it.

We must weigh with precision the "pros and cons" of every action we take and we must choose the best policy to attain our objectives.

In politics and war, actions are

judged by their consequences. To me there is no difference between the terror killing innocent civilians the way the Palestinians did in Munich and terror of killing women and children by dropping napalm on them—but world opinion unfortunately does see a difference.

The Palestinians would do better to weigh the consequences of such acts as Munich. What's the result on the side of the Israelis? What was the result of it all for the Palestinians? They were losers.

A taxi driver told me the day after the Munich killings, "It seems to me that the terrorists are working for the Israeli cause." Arabs must learn.

Egypt has expelled the Russians after learning that it was losing its sovereignty and that it was being used as a pretext for the U.S. arms aid to Israel. But did the Arabs learn a lesson? Syria called the Russians and Moscow answered quickly. And this time the Russians will not depart easily. Arabs must learn and not ignore facts and realities.

MAKELOUF GARAFOOR.

Marseilles.

France and EEC

When will the man who writes the editorials on the Common Market for The New York Times say "Will It Be Only Eighty-Two?" (JET, Sept. 23), come out of the archives long enough to realize that things have changed. He states that it is France that is again blocking European unity.

The facts are that France has been showing itself a lot more European than some of its partners lately, pushing for a European summit that would amount to something, urging a monetary intervention fund (the West Germans tried to block that), calling for a European front against inflation and new economic institutions to coordinate the different economies. Moreover, it is France that is urging the "European Europe" while the West Germans and others plead for the traditional ties with America. Moreover, when the editorialist claims that it would have been easier for Norway to vote "yes" to join the EEC if France had not always opposed "frank supranational institutions" in the community, he also misunderstands Norway. One of the main arguments of the anti-market Norwegians used to obtain the "no" vote was that the EEC already was too supranational. Can you see the Scandinavians giving up sovereignty to let the French bring Spain into the EEC? Let's try to keep things straight.

Paris.

Turned-Off Voters

What could possibly account for the political apathy of the American people this fall? Could it be that the incumbent has succeeded in selling his fundamental program: Nixonization? This program has succeeded in redefining the meanings of the words "war," "social justice" and "freedom." It has convinced us of the fragility of its ways, although the federal deficits for the fiscal years 1970-73 will be the largest in U.S. history. It has persuaded us that the "promised land" is already here, although many of us have trouble seeing anything through the heavy fumes of the cities. And

most astonishing of all, this program has convinced us that its author is a warm, sincere, fun-loving man. Is there anything this program cannot do?

Yes, it cannot convince those who believe that the United States can do better. A potential majority, don't you think?

JOHN THOMAS GRIFFIN.

Paris.

Responsibility

I write in response to the Watergate caper and the Lavelle affair. Perhaps the most reasonable tenet of U.S. military dogma is the requirement that each commander be held ultimately responsible for the actions of his men. This is reasonable because without a fixed point of responsibility remedial action is impossible. Such seems to be the case within both the current U.S. military and civilian establishment where command responsibility decreases with rank—reaching zero well before the top.

President Nixon likes to puff up in front of TV cameras, shake his finger and remind us: "As commander in chief I..." But when it's time to assume responsibility for various "incidents," "papers," and "affairs" he's nowhere to be found.

The debilitating fruits of the policy: "Do as I say, not as I do" is apparent throughout American life.

CHARLES C. WIGGIN.

Stockholm.

Swim Warnings

Because I saw the fifth (and am aware of much unseen pollution) along the Mediterranean this year, the report of danger of hepatitis and other infections to swimmers comes as no surprise (JET, Sept. 26).

Since few governments have shown a willingness to eradicate the problem for moral reasons, I believe we must accept it as an economic one. If the hundreds of thousands of tourists who support the resort areas would announce to businessmen and governments that those areas would be avoided until cleaned, I think the beaches and oceans would be safe and be useful again in a very short time. Those of us who don't insist (in huge numbers) that these areas be protected and restored are as guilty as those who pollute and fail to enact and enforce rigid controls.

MARTY CHRISTENSEN.

Madrid.

A Different Cue

Now that Mark Spitz has turned professional does that make him a "pool hustler"?

ROSS MACLEAN.

Heidelberg, West Germany.

Democrat Connally And Texas

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

AUSTIN, Texas.—The stark new possibility that he may emerge from this campaign on the blood of Sen. John Tower on his hands would make it more difficult any conceivable John B. Connally from Democrat to national Republican.

When Tower, named as a third term Texas Republican leader, tolerated pro-Connally endorsement for the state Democratic ticket by Connally, national chairman of Democrats for Nixon, But Tower is longer safe against Democrat Barcroft Sanders, chief of House lobbyist in the last of the Johnson administration.

Top Republican contests in Sanders underfinanced and regarded until lately, is going ground fast against Tower's percentage points being Sept. 6, according to Dallas star Alex Louis.

Besides dooming chances for a Republican-controlled Senate, Tower's defeat would create a halting rise of Texas Republicanism. Thus, the party's lead privately vow to remember it if and when Connally moves the 1976 Republican presidential nomination.

Certainly, Connally's great role in the Texas Senate extends beyond pro-forma endorsement. The way is paved around Texas that Connally's vote for Sanders and went to win. That word is validated by the identity of Sanders' campaign manager: Connally Austin lawyer Joe Kilgore former congressman, press University of Texas regent, late time friend of John Connally.

What truly rattles Tower forces, however, is open support for Sanders by Larry Temple an ex-Connally and ex-LBJ who is state chairman of Democrats for Nixon. Temple's contributed \$1,450 to Sanders (a major contribution in a money-starved campaign). Many regular Republicans, Connally should either have a strained Temple or not name him state chairman.

To counteract this, the Tower campaign seeks an improvement of Tower-Connally cord. Tower's campaign, set for 2 million Sunday newspaper readers, features a photograph of the two men and a fulsome Connally-to-Tower quote ("I seem to come to you, John, with the tough assignments, but I always carry through to a successful completion.")

The assumption is that Connally remains popular in Texas State Agriculture Committee John White, co-chairman of George McGovern's Texas campaign, privately cautioned McGovern to pull his punch against Connally recently. Houston, Sargent Shriver, saying no such advice, took across the state lambasting the ally, to the anguish of loyalist Democrats.

Moreover, the blessing of conservative Connally under Tower's tactics. Charging the Sanders "has embraced McGovern radicalism," Tower reminds that Sanders is an old friend and law partner of former AG Gen. Ramsey Clark, possible anathema in Texas. Clark's campaign contribution to Sanders, well publicized by Tower has been costly indeed.

While endorsing McGovern Sanders somehow has been used to appear with McGovern or Shriver on any of their combined eight post-convention trips to Texas. At a Fort Worth press conference last week, Sanders disagreed with McGovern's national defense, Vietnam, war, the oil depletion allowance amnesty for draft dodgers and troop levels in Europe.

Such nonliberal professions liberal Sanders are credible only because of Connally's endorsement. But Tower's Connally problem has yet another dimension. Tower's argument that the Texas establishment desperately needs his influence Washington becomes unconvincing when Connally, not a Texas insider, is indisputably Mr. Texas in the heart of Richard M. Nixon.

To help counteract this Tower wanted at least have voted neutrally from Connally. That Connally refused this, regarded by some friends as evidence Connally remains a Texas Democrat, with no intention of becoming a Republican and, therefore, no intention of running for President.

But other veteran Connally watchers disagree. They suspect Connally feels the Republican party in 1976 might be reduced to approaching him hat-in-hand to offer the nomination. Wildly unrealistic though that was from the start, it becomes even more improbable if Connally's present posture contributes to Texas losing its Republican senator.

Democratic Headquarters Raid: a Participant's Portrayal

By Alfred C. Baldwin 3d
As told to Jack Nelson

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5.—Cross the street in the Democratic National Committee offices could see men with guns and nightgowns looking behind desks out on the balcony.

It was a weird scene at Washington's Watergate complex. There were looking for several people, including my boss—James McCord Jr., who was security director for both President Nixon's re-election committee and a Republican National Committee.

A short while later, McCord and other men, all in handkerchiefs, could be seen by police to patrol and taken to jail. And a White House spokesman would say that the Democratic National Committee was a "house of cards."

My mission had been to record conversations. McCord appeared to be especially interested in any information on Sen. George McGovern and the Democratic party chairman, Lawrence Brien, and anything having to do with political strategy.

When the Committee for the re-election of the President hired me for security work with Mrs. Martha Mitchell, nothing was said about eventual espionage missions involving electronic eavesdropping.

But then the man I worked directly under, Jim McCord, was not given to long explanations about anything. You would have to know McCord to understand that I mean.

Like myself, McCord is an ex-FBI agent. But he also served 10 years in the Central Intelligence Agency and he is one of those ex-CIA agents who do more listening than talking. When he wants you to do something else, he just tells you. No buildup or anything.

When McCord was ready to ditch me from protecting John Mitchell's wife to other security work, he simply told me that the President's re-election committee had other work for me. Contrary to some press reports, I got along fine with Mrs. Mitchell during the days I protected her. She is a vivacious person and found working with her fascinating.

But I felt any work with the re-election committee would be uninteresting and I like Jim McCord.

I never questioned McCord's orders. I felt he was acting under orders and with full authority. After all, his boss was John Mitchell, the committee director

and former attorney general of the United States.

If that was not enough to impress me with McCord's authority and official standing, we were surrounded by former White House aides. McCord said we were "on loan" to the committee.

My involvement with the committee began May 1 when McCord telephoned my home in Hamden, Conn. He had secured a résumé I had filed with the society of ex-FBI agents in New York and had reviewed it and several other résumés on file with this society. He felt that because of my age, background and marital status—I am 36 and single—I was best suited for the position.

He said they (the committee) needed someone immediately so I took a plane to Washington that night and registered at the Roger Smith Hotel, where we met the next morning. He emphasized that although the job was temporary, it could be a stepping-stone to a permanent position after President Nixon's re-election.

We walked a block down the street to the re-election committee headquarters at 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, a block from the White House, and McCord took me on a tour of committee offices on several floors. As different persons passed, McCord would say things like, "That's so and so, he's from the White House" or "There's another one who's on loan from the White House."

We went to the office of Fred Larue to get approval for my employment and McCord said, "Mr. Larue is over from the White House. He's John Mitchell's right-hand man."

Larue was friendly enough, but very businesslike. McCord read some brief data he had jotted down on the back of an envelope: "Al Baldwin, ex-FBI agent, former marine captain, law degree, taught police science..."

Larue looked me up and down. I was in standard FBI dress—conservative suit, white shirt and tie and black, wing-tipped shoes.

His conversation was brief. I think he asked if I was prepared to travel and I said, "Yes, sir." He replied, "OK, that's fine."

McCord later issued me a loaded .38 snub-nosed Police Special and said, "You'll wear this." I had no permit or official identification and questioned whether I was authorized to carry it.

He handed me a card bearing his name and the name of the re-election committee and said: "You're working for the former attorney general and there's no way a policeman or any other law-enforcement officer is going to question your right to carry that weapon. But if you have any problem, have them call me."

In McCord's office at committee headquarters I noticed extensive electronic equipment—walkie-talkies, television surveillance units and various other devices.

The campaign trip lasted for seven days. Upon our return to Washington, I was called up by the late J. Edgar Hoover met us at Grand Central Station and took us to a suburban town where we stayed for two days. When we left, the same limousine picked us up and carried us back to Grand Central Station. I was impressed.

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McCord gave me a code name, Bill Johnson, and instructed me to investigate anti-war demonstrations that were occurring in Washington about that time. I was supposed to try to learn of any plans of demonstrators to damage Republican headquarters or to disrupt the Republican convention in Miami in August.

I still had no committee identification, however, and twice authorities had to telephone the committee to establish my credentials. Once a Secret Service agent stopped me at the Capitol and another time security police stopped me at Andrews Air Force Base. Both times the committee vouched for my credentials.

On May 24, after about two weeks of covering demonstrations, I visited my home in Hamden. When I returned to Washington the next day, I found Jim McCord in room 419 surrounded by an array of electronic equipment, including walkie-talkies and the debugging case that had been in his office at the re-election committee.

A sophisticated receiving set, which McCord later said was worth approximately \$15,000, was in a large blue Samsonite suitcase. There was a portable radio with shortwave band and an array of tape recorders and other pieces of equipment.

McCord said, "I want to show you some of this equipment and how we're going to use it." Just like that, no preliminaries and no explanations of why we would use it.

"You'll be doing some monitoring on this equipment," he said, and proceeded to show me how to operate the monitoring unit.

Then he took the room telephone apart and inserted a tap in it. To test the device, he dialed a local number for a recorded announcement. The tap picked up the message.

McCord pointed across the street to the Watergate and said, "We're going to put some units over there tonight and you'll be monitoring them." He didn't have to tell me: I knew the Democratic National Committee offices were in the Watergate.

On Friday evening, June 16, McCord displayed a unit that I thought looked like door chimes. He removed the unit's cover, exposing a sophisticated electronic device.

Then, to test the device, he put it next to the television set and turned the set on. The unit picked up the television reception. It was a bug, as opposed to a telephone tap, and was the first listening device I had ever seen unattached to a phone.

Later in the evening McCord displayed a shopping bag full of different kinds of tools and equipment—screwdrivers, wires, batteries and soldering irons. The room ended up looking like a small electronics workshop.

McCord indicated to me that in addition to placing new devices at the Democratic headquarters, the unit we had been unable to monitor would either be removed

'I never questioned McCord's orders. I felt he was acting under orders and with full authority. After all, his boss was John Mitchell...'

The top of a fancy briefcase was open, exposing considerable electronic equipment. I was told it was a debugging unit.

McCord told me I would be accompanying Mrs. Mitchell on a trip to Michigan and New York. He issued me \$200—eight brand new \$100 bills, and said it was for food, drinks, tips and incidental expenses for the trip.

In Michigan, where Mrs. Mitchell attended several affairs, we were joined by Larue. He mentioned to me at one point that the pistol I was carrying had once been his weapon. As far as I knew, he was not in security work and I did not know why he would have needed a pistol. But I asked no questions.

Bulletproof Car

From Michigan we went to New York City. One of the FBI's bulletproof limousines used by the late J. Edgar Hoover met us at Grand Central Station and took us to a suburban town where we stayed for two days. When we left, the same limousine picked us up and carried us back to Grand Central Station. I was impressed.

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I had expected to leave in two days on another trip with his wife, but McCord said she was not feeling well and the situation was so "delicate" that Fred Larue was accompanying her. He said he had other security work for me and he advanced me another \$500—five brand new \$100 bills.

At McCord's direction, I moved from the Roger Smith Hotel to the Howard Johnson Motel across the street from the Watergate. I checked into room 419, which he had registered under McCord Associates, the name of his security firm.

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McCord indicated to me that in addition to placing new devices at the Democratic headquarters, the unit we had been unable to monitor would either be removed

from the offices or put in a new location in the office.

We both continued working on the devices for some time. During a telephone conversation McCord said he might have to wait until another night to carry out the mission. Some guy was still working in the Democratic offices.

Suddenly I saw the light in the committee offices go off and I told McCord, "Hey, look. The guy's leaving now."

McCord told the other party that the light had been turned off and that they could proceed. Then he handed me a walkie-talkie and said he was going across the street. He said, "If you see anything unusual, any activity, anybody around, you get on this and let us know."

He took his wallet, change, car keys and other items from his trouser pockets and dropped them on the bed. He left the room with a raincoat over his arm.

After he left, I noticed that the listening device that looked like door chimes was missing.

I walked out on the balcony and watched him cross Virginia Avenue and walk into the Watergate complex.

Less than an hour later, the lights on the entire floor above the Democratic committee offices went on. I picked up the walkie-talkie—I don't remember whether I identified myself as "Unit 1" or "Base"—but I said, "We've got some activity."

A man whose voice I did not recognize—it was not McCord—responded, "What have you got?"

I mentioned the lights going on and he replied, "OK, we know about that, that's the 2 o'clock guard check. Let us know if the lights go on any other place."

My watch indicated it was 2:15. I figured the guard check was late.

Not long after that a car parked in front of the Watergate and three men got out and went inside. I wondered if that meant anything, but I did not use the walkie-talkie at that time.

Suddenly, a few minutes later, the lights went on inside the Democratic offices. I noticed the figures of three men. At least two of them came out on the balcony. They were casually dressed and were carrying flashlights and guns. I could see one man in the office holding a gun

in front of him and looking behind desks.

Watching from the balcony outside my room, I grabbed the walkie-talkie and said, "Base to any unit." A voice came back: "What have you got?"

I said, "Are our people dressed casually or are they in suits?"

An anxious voice asked, "What?" I repeated the question. "Our people are dressed in suits," the voice said.

"We've Got Problems"

"Well," I answered, "we've got problems. We've got some people dressed casually and they've got guns. They're looking around the balcony and everywhere, but they haven't come across our people."

The man on the other end sounded absolutely panic-stricken and started calling: "Are you reading this? Are you reading this?"

Receiving no reply, he then added: "They don't have the unit on or it's not turned up. Are you still in the room?"

I replied: "Right."

He said: "Stay there. I'll be right over."

By now, there was all kinds of police activity—motorcycles and paddy wagons driving up and guys jumping out of patrol cars and running up to the Watergate. Then I saw two men carrying suitcases casually walking out of the hotel section. I recognized one as Hunt, he glanced up at the balcony where I stood, and then with the other man walked over and entered a car parked in front of the Watergate. The two of them drove away.

Moments later I was contacted on the walkie-talkie again and told: "We're on the way up. Be

there in a minute." I said, "You'd better not park near this building, police are all over the place."

He said, "OK."

Then I heard a voice from another unit whisper: "They've got us." Then McCord's voice came through: "What are you people? Are you metropolitan police or what?"

Another voice demanded: "What's that?" And then the unit went silent. I tried to re-establish contact, but to no avail.

A few minutes later, Hunt, wearing a windbreaker, rushed into the room. He was extremely nervous.

"What do you see?" he asked. I told him I saw McCord and some other men being led away from the Watergate in handcuffs. He walked over, looked down at the scene and then said: "I've got to call a lawyer."

Flicking up the phone, he dialed a local number. "They've had it," he told the party on the other end, adding: "Well, I've got \$5,000 in cash with me we can use for bond money."

Hunt, hanging up the phone, turned and asked if I knew where McCord lived. I said yes. I had been to his house in Rockville, Md., a Washington suburb. He instructed me to pack all the equipment and take it to McCord's house and asked if I had a place to go.

I said I could go to my home in Connecticut and he said, "Well get all this stuff out of here and you get out of here. Somebody will be in touch with you."

With that, he threw his walkie-talkie on the bed and rushed from the room. "Does that mean I'm out of a job?" I shouted after him. But he disappeared down the hallway without answering.

© Los Angeles Times.

Watergate 'Spy' Says He Gave Bugging Record to Nixon Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

He also said that before the June 17 arrests, Mr. McCord had told him that he would be sent to Miami during the Democratic convention to conduct a similar monitoring operation there. The Committee to Re-Elect the President occupied a large number of rooms before and during the Democratic convention at an annex of the Fontainebleau Hotel, which served as convention headquarters. Tight security surrounded the committee offices with armed guards posted at all hotel room doors.

Mr. Baldwin's attorneys, John V. Cassidino and Robert C. Mirto, urged the Times yesterday not to print their client's interviews or any stories based on them. They did so after being contacted by Earl Silbert, chief assistant to the U.S. attorney in Washington and the assistant in charge of the government's case.

Mr. Silbert warned Mr. Cassidino that the government might consider its agreement not to prosecute Mr. Baldwin broken if he spoke out on the case and raised the possibility that Mr. Baldwin might be held in contempt of court, according to Mr. Cassidino.

Seymour Glanter, the other principal government attorney in the case, later called Mr. Baldwin's lawyers and read them an order issued yesterday by federal Judge John Sirica barring principals from making statements on the case.

Mr. Cassidino and Mr. Mirto contended that the Times was going ahead with publication despite an agreement to submit the Baldwin interviews for his attorneys' approval. However, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Cassidino had approved the story Tuesday night after reviewing it in detail. The Times reporters agreed to return to Mr. Mirto's office yesterday primarily so he could add material dealing with a point Mr. Baldwin considered particularly sensitive.

After the calls from the government attorneys, however, Mr. Baldwin's attorneys attempted to stop publication of the entire article.

Although there have been widespread reports that Mr. Baldwin was attempting to sell his story, he received no remuneration from the Times. His sole request was that he be permitted to tell the story the way he saw it.

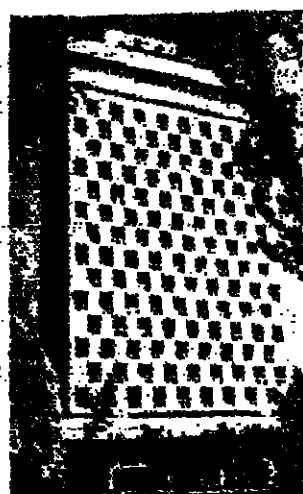
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THEATER IN PARIS

'Hello Dolly!' Arrives
And Is Likely to Stay

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Oct. 5 (IHT).—"Hello Dolly!" has finally reached Paris and it is unlikely—as its heroine promises in its off-beat title song—that it will go away again. It is assured of a long initial run and many a revival for it is in the solid, hearty tradition of "Rose Marie" and "The Belle of New York," which have prospered here for a generation. It pleased first nighters last evening at the Mogador as it has pleased players in New York, London, Milwaukee, Stockholm, Madrid and Tokyo.

The late Henri Varna, long director of the Mogador, was a shrewd diagnostician of his public's preferences and his talent has been inherited by his successors. They, too, know what their patrons relish and supply the demand. "Hello Dolly!" is happily at home in the theater, which remains a stronghold of family-audience trade. This American musical comedy might have been designed with the Mogador in mind.

It has been skillfully mounted and cast. Annie Cordy, one of the most popular songbird comedienne of France, is an ideal

Dolly, generous, mischievous, winning, funny and delivering the show's two big numbers—the somewhat enigmatic return of the Yonkers marriage broker in Mrs. West array to the 1900 red-pink restaurant and her familiar hailing of its overwhelmed staff and the parade march—with stunning aplomb.

Jacques Maréchal, resembling General Grant with a hangerover, as the miserly merchant, Jean Pomarec and Christian Farlay as his runaway clerk, determined to see New York right life, and Eliane Varon as the flirtatious mistress of Beldy Green have been sagaciously selected and acquit themselves most satisfactorily, especially Farlay, who scores a personal triumph as the junior corner jumper. The ballet corps dances lightly and sprightly, a novelty on the Parisian musical stage, and the production has pleasing freshness and a brisk pace.

The libretto, quaintly and artfully "period," most of its jokes and conceits harmonizing with its 1890 wardrobe and décor, is based on Thornton Wilder's comedy "The Matchmaker,"



Annie Cordy as Dolly in a scene from "Hello Dolly!"

which was inspired by a Viennese farce by Nestroy, gendered, in turn, by an English curtain raiser of the 1820s. The contention that an operetta's "book" must be utter nonsense is illustrated here, but I remain unconvinced. "The Student Prince"

took "Old Heidelberg," as beguiling a sentimental comedy as the modern theater knows, as its source. "A Waltz Dream" was a dramatization of a witty fable by Hans Müller and "The Chocolate Soldier" was Shaw's "Arms and the Man" set to music.

Wilder in adapting the Lohlike original added some sardonic and these have been preserved in the musical version. There is a simple tone to the proceedings and at least the humor may sink to anyone inquiring: "We are Yonkers!" Dolly's "Money like manure—it only does go if you spread it around" is like an adaptation, drawn from speculation in one of Francis Bacon's philosophical essays.

Waverley Root: 'It's Spinach and... to Hell With It'

A CELEBRATED drawing by Carl Rose in The New Yorker which depicted a harassed mother trying to persuade a recalcitrant youngster to down his dinner carried the caption (anonymous, but it was E.B. White who wrote it):

"It's broccoli, dear."
"I say it's spinach, and I say the hell with it."

This bit of folklore is worth recounting for two reasons: it exemplifies the lack of enthusiasm felt in many countries for broccoli, which no doubt accounts for its history or its nature, since no one was very much interested in setting down precise details about it; and it is a witness to the edibles which this worthy vegetable has suffered from time to time because of that lack of enthusiasm.

The New Yorker cartoon appeared when it did because this was the period when the United States was discovering broccoli, about 1925 to 1930, when most Americans assumed it was a newly developed plant. Actually, this was not new to America. John Randolph of Williamsburg wrote

about it in 1775, in "A Treatise on Gardening by a Citizen of Virginia." "The stems will eat like asparagus," he explained, "and the heads like Cauliflower." But broccoli then succumbed to general indifference and disappeared from American tables, not to reappear until the 20th century.

Accepted Meaning

Randolph's description suggests that he was talking about what most of us think of today when broccoli is mentioned: green sprouting or Italian broccoli, *Brassica oleracea italica*, whose tightly closed flower buds, dark green or purplish, and the fleshy stems which bear them, are the parts eaten. This is the

Arts Agenda

The Styrian Autumn Festival, from Oct. 7 to 26 in Graz, Austria, will offer its usual-long list of that performance in programs devoted to contemporary music, and will also celebrate the 50th anniversary of the International Society for New Music. An international choral festival also is in the program. The concert program includes first performances of works by Friedrich Cerha, Helmut Kollmer, Vinko Globokar, Luigi Dallapiccola, Witold Lutoslawski, and others.

A new production of Hugo Wolf's only opera, "Der Corregidor," will have its first performance Oct. 7 at the Zurich Opera, conducted by Frank Eggermann, who has prepared the score with revisions based on manuscript material. Rudolf Steinboeck will stage the work and Max Rothlisberger is the designer. The cast includes Charlotte Berthold, Dorothea Siebert, Walter Hesse, Howard Nelson and Jozsef Dene.

Irving Marder

The Taste of Honey
Made in the Metropolis

PARIS (IHT).—With the natives showing signs of restlessness as the Gaullist regime enters its autumnal period, ex-officials turning moustache and the strike season impending, President Georges Pompidou might be comforted to learn of an industrial enclave not 300 yards from the Senate where all is sweetness and light. Where more than a million workers have been setting an example of diligence, during seven days a week from dawn to dusk (often humming as they work), adding no special reward and indeed enriching the community with by-products of their labor.

The site of this astounding activity is a "bee-loud" glade in the Luxembourg Gardens that houses the Rucher-Roche du Jardin du Luxembourg. The bees—in 15 hives, each of which, at the height of the season, accommodates at least 70,000 members of the species *Apis mellifica*—are tenants of the French Senate; the Luxembourg Gardens are part of the Senate's domain.

The bee colony has occupied the Luxembourg hives since the 1840s, when it was granted squatters' rights in perpetuity. The rent was fixed then at five francs a year and has remained unchanged. "Even Pompidou couldn't throw us out," said M. P. Lianier, secretary-general of the Société Centrale d'Apiculture. Mr. Lianier, a textile exporter, is a bee-keeper by avocation. Many of his textile customers are American retailers and he speaks English fluently. It's harvest time at the Luxembourg hives; he was on hand to greet spectators at an exposition held earlier this week in the halls of the Orangerie.

Candles

The exposition consists mainly of fruit, berries and vegetables grown in the Luxembourg during the season just ending, of honey made on the premises, and of beeswax candles made from the comb residue after the honey is extracted. These are yellow-orange in color, and sweet-smelling. They were on sale to visitors—3.48 francs would buy one about a foot long. Luxembourg-produced honey was also on sale, in tubs of various sizes, and visitors were encouraged to try a spoonful. (It was marvelous.)

Mr. Lianier, looking on with a proprietary smile as the honey-fanciers queued up for a lick, said the outstanding flavor and quality of the Luxembourg's products are due to the huge variety of fruit trees, berry-vines, and other blossom-bearing vegetation in the gardens. The bees, in return for this bounty of nectar, do a superlative job of fertilization—he indicated the nearby mounds of giant pears, apples, peaches, plums and other fruit, all grown within earshot of the Luxembourg's bees stay close to home, he said, but some fly as far as about a mile away, to the big Montparnasse cemetery. The attraction there is a grove of Japanese trees with blossoms that bees are wild about. This year's honey harvest is on the thin side—"about 225 kilos," or something over 450 pounds. The money derived from the sale—the honey is available only at the

seem grounds for suspicion that the Romans did not acquire what today we call broccoli already developed from the East, but created it themselves from its ancestor, the cabbage—unless it was the Etruscans, better gardeners than the Romans, who did it for them. In any case, the place of origin of sprouting broccoli remains disputable, and all that we can say with any assurance is that it is in Italy that we first become aware of its existence, and in Italy that it is still best today.

In France

Broccoli was introduced into France by Catherine de' Medici. She married Henri II in 1533; the first known use of the word broccoli in French writings is dated 1560. If this meant the sort of broccoli Catherine brought with her, it should have been sprouting broccoli, which had been much improved in her native Tuscany during the Renaissance, yet for many speakers of French today broccoli still means late maturing cauliflower, and it is necessary to say broccoli cabbage, Calabrian broccoli, or asparagus broccoli to make sure that the sprouting variety is understood. Similarly in England, where broccoli arrived about 1720, broccoli or white broccoli often still designates winter cabbage.

Broccoli is one of the Western vegetables adopted by the Chinese who have mastered the art of cooking it so that it comes out crisp and flavorful, which only Italians seem able to do in the West. Its taste has been described as more pronounced than that of cauliflower, less so than that of cabbage. Broccoli is packed with vitamins.

© 1972 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."



Luxembourg Gardens bees.

gardens—is plowed back into the school, to help offset operating costs. The Société Centrale d'Apiculture offers two courses a year, in spring and winter.

Also on view at the Orangerie were several sections of beehive enclosed in glass panels. Rordes of *Apis mellifica* were crawling over each hexagonally-sectioned comb. Mr. Lianier offered to point out the queen bee but it was some time before she was located. "There!" he said triumphantly. "The one marked with a yellow spot." What were the other bees doing? "Just waiting around," he said. Their work was done, the honey arrayed in tubs on the table.

Exaggeration

Mr. Lianier said that the aggressive tendencies of the bee have been much exaggerated, and he implied that the Luxembourg's bees protective clothing? He thought about that for a moment, then said, "Generally speaking, yes." (For the average bee, about 1,000 descents into the heart of a blossom are required to fill its honey sac. The dozen times a day. Thus it will be seen that bees really are pretty busy, which may help to account for any irritability when disturbed.) Visitors in the Luxembourg have noted that during the last year the orchard areas, now laden with the dazzling fruit the bees helped to produce, have been given additional protection from long-armed strollers. The fences have been heightened and more netting is in use. But—earlier this week, anyway—the taste of metropolitan honey was there for the asking.

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MARKET GUIDE TO JAPAN

parallel with the expansion of Japan's GNP, attention is directed toward Japan as an important market. A large number of European and American enterprises are already selling products, services and technical know-how through their offices, joint enterprises and importers in Japan. In their daily life, many Japanese purchase or come into contact with imported goods ranging from daily necessities to industrial machinery.

can be visualized as a symphony. That one of Tokyo's class apartment houses is owned entirely by the managers of these European and American enterprises. This is an indication of how successful they have been.

Nevertheless, an advance into Japanese market is attended by problems arising from the characteristics of this market. It is in order to assist solving these problems that "Market Guide to Japan" has been planned.

o. i. in this series introduces

on's leading banks and securi-

ties companies and reports on

services obtainable from

m. According to the schedule,

others in the series to follow will be devoted to the companies that are indispensable for exporting to Japan.

What are the special characteristics of the Japanese market and the problems posed by them? There are cultural differences based on language and customs, together with differences in business and taxation methods, as well as from the standpoint of management. Probably the biggest problem, however, arises from different ways of thinking. After being in contact with Western civilization for more than a century, nearly all of the Japanese wear European clothing and when they meet foreigners they shake hands while saying "How do you do?" Notwithstanding, their conduct is conditioned by what has been described as the "Japanese way of thinking." Behavior that may appear puzzling at first glance, or even meaningless, is not so to the Japanese. In order to gain an understanding of their psychology, the books that have been widely read include Ruth Benedict's "The Chrysanthemum and The Sword" and more recently, Osamu Nakano's essays on the Japanese society.

At the same time, most successful foreign enterprises place im-

portance on their Japanese staff. In a number of foreign enterprises, the Japanese have been appointed to the top management.

Under the administration of a new Prime Minister, many new policies are now being adopted in Japan. Big changes are occurring also in the field of foreign trade. In order to maintain the import-export balance, the promotion of foreign imports is being planned and promoted by not only government organs but also among private enterprises and private enterprises. In fact, this movement is well under way.

This is not limited to establish-

ed importers. Manufacturers that have not been concerned about imports up to now have set up import promotion departments or established separate companies to specialize in import. They have started to import foreign products and to sell them through their own sales networks. Needless to say, business firms are placing greater emphasis on imports than ever before. One private organization has conducted a seminar in the United States on the theme, "How to Sell to Japan."

JEIRO (JAPAN EXTERNAL TRADE ORGANIZATION) too is sponsoring exhibitions of foreign

products. Many similar events are being held successively.

For those intending to advance into Japan and are seeking partners for joint ventures, the financial institutions can be an important intermediary. Banks and securities companies have a big influence in Japan. In some cases, they are active as the core of a group of enterprises. In addition, there are cases in which they are playing an important role in the merger of enterprises.

In order to plan an advance into Japan, market information is necessary. Compact and readily available is "Publications on Ja-

pese Markets" recently published by JEIRO. This list of sources from which information can be obtained includes the addresses and publications of government organs, associations, research institutes, banks and securities companies, yearbooks, directories, etc. This is the most recent work written in English on the sources of basic information. JEIRO has likewise published a guide to transactions with the People's Republic of China. This too is obtainable in English.

By making use of their networks and research departments, banks and securities companies issue

various reports. Practically all of these can be obtained free. Detailed information is also prepared as customer service.

The following is a partial list of such reports:

- 1) Survey of Japanese Finance & Industry.
Contents: Review of industrial trends in Japan.
- 2) Monthly Summary of Bond Issues in Japan.
Contents: Issues of public and private bonds.

The Bank of Kobe Ltd.

- 1) Monthly Survey.
Contents: Economic information.

The Mitsui Bank Ltd.

- 1) Monthly Review.
Contents: General economic topics.

Nomura Securities Co. Ltd.

- 1) Nomura Capital Market Letter (Monthly).
Contents: General information on underwritings.

Yamaichi Securities Co. Ltd.

- 1) Yamaichi's Stock Record.
Contents: 288 selected issues listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

- 2) Monthly Digest.
Contents: General market trends.
- 3) Guide for Financial Analysis.
Contents: Guide to the financial position of major companies.

In this way, Japan is opening its market widely to the world. New brands are being introduced from abroad and, in order to take the next step of establishing joint enterprises, a considerable number of foreign executives are staying at Tokyo's hotels to map out their strategy.

Following is the list of the publications for reference.

- 1) "Doing Business in Japan," edited by Robert J. Ballon, published by Sophia University, Tokyo.
- 2) "Setting Up in Japan," Institute of International Investment, Tokyo.
- 3) JEIRO Marketing Series: "Japan As an Export Market," "Using Trading Companies in Exporting to Japan," "Planning for Distribution in Japan," "Retailing in the Japanese Consumer Market."

Tokyo Capital Market And Nomura Securities Co.

The Japanese economy is shifting from a quantity-oriented economy to a quality-oriented one, and is rapidly becoming rationalized. The Japanese utilities industry has ceased to expand and become world-class in its nature. Tokyo is emerging as one of the world's most important capital markets.

In the 1960s Japan used to raise money for big projects in Europe, U.S. capital markets, but by foreign firms, financial institutions and government organizations are turning to the Tokyo capital market for funds.

The Japanese Government has been promoting the capital market by taking measures by law to authorize Japanese financial institutions and individual investors to acquire foreign stocks and bonds on the

world's major exchanges: it authorized investment trusts in April, 1970, insurance companies in January, 1971, and general investors in July, 1971.

Today foreign securities firms are permitted to operate in Japan subject to the same regulations and conditions applicable to Japanese counterparts.

In December, 1970, the Asian Development Bank, headquartered in Manila, Philippines, issued yen-denominated bonds (worth 75,000 million) on the Japanese market, with Nomura Securities Co. acting as a main underwriter. This was the first time for a non-Japanese major financial institution to issue bonds in Japan after World War II.

In June, 1971, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) issued yen-denominated bonds worth 711,000 million in Tokyo, and again in October, 1971, yen bonds worth 712,000 million.

In July this year, the Australian Government issued yen-

denominated national bonds on the Tokyo capital market.

In many of the international capital-raising projects, Nomura Securities played a leading role as Japan's foremost securities underwriter, dealer and broker.

Nomura Securities accounts for 20 percent of all transactions on Japanese stock exchanges: 30 percent of stocks and bonds underwritten on the local market, 40 percent of Japan's total investment funds, and nearly 50 percent of the cumulative investment funds. It has underwritten 55 percent of all Japanese securities which have so far been issued in foreign currencies on overseas markets.

The services of Nomura Securities are characterized by its emphasis on research. Findings of in-depth research are provided by the Nomura Research Institute of Technology and Economics—Japan's first and foremost think-tank. The Nomura Research Institute has many research specialists in a variety of socio-economic fields—industry, economics, engineering and life sciences. It undertakes research projects for foreign clients, too.

Nomura Securities is expanding its role as an international financier. Its own overseas service network covers all major financial market places of the world—New York, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Bangkok, and Hong Kong. A new office is going to be opened in Paris soon.

Mitsui Bank Has Tradition And Good Record

The Mitsui Bank, Ltd., dates from 1883. For about 200 years since then the bank has contributed to the world economy as a leading financial institution. In both domestic and international banking business it has built up a remarkable tradition and business record.

It has an extensive foreign exchange and banking network in Southeast Asia and is keenly interested in Europe as well. In addition to its London branch and a Düsseldorf representative office, the Mitsui Bank set up a branch in Brussels in December this year, expanding its international business in the rapidly changing world financial market.

The Mitsui Bank, which is now winning an increasingly high reputation as a global financial institution, is known as one of the largest operators in foreign exchange and bond trust business in Japan. The bank takes a very positive attitude toward private yen-based loans to be floated in other countries of the world. The term-end balance of the bond trust accounts on March 31, 1972, amounted to ¥1,043 billion or

31.4 percent of the nation's total volume of trust business.

An officer of the bank said, "We are selling to banks and firms around the world computer magnetic tape recordings in English which contain detailed, accurate and useful data on Japan's 1,200 big firms classified into 134 types."

Besides the above, inquiries about (1) inquiries about Japan's market, (2) joint ventures, (3) establishment of branches in Japan, (4) the Tokyo financial markets, (5) finance in Japan and abroad, (6) bonds and debentures trust business and (7) trade inquiries are accepted directly by the bank's International Department or overseas offices, the officer added.

The Mitsui Bank stands high in the estimation of its customers as a truly international banking institution.

Yamaichi Guides You To Tokyo Market

Japan's securities industry is fast moving toward internationalization. Until a few years ago the international side of the Japanese securities business was largely restricted to purchases of Japanese stocks by foreigners, and the floating of dollar bond issues by Japanese companies. Recently there has been a rapid growth in capital exports in the form of Japanese investments in foreign securities and the issues of yen bonds. Yamaichi Securities is playing an important role in this growing internationalization.

For example, we made arrangements to raise capital for leading world enterprises as one of the leading underwriters in the world through the issuance of Eurodollar bonds (amounting to 25 million dollars) by the International Utilities Overseas Capital Corporation in London. In 1970, Yamaichi served as managing underwriter in the floating of Yen-denominated Asian Development Bank bonds, the first issue of its kind in Japan. And in 1971, it served as managing underwriter for the fourth issue of World Bank bonds.

In August 1972, Yamaichi participated in the underwriting of dollar bonds amounting to 20 million dollars for ICI International Finance Limited. This opened the way for private foreign enterprises to raise funds in Japan. And with the public offering of foreign stocks on the Tokyo Stock Exchange expected soon, the Tokyo capital market will become increasingly international. It is also helping developing countries in the growth of their capital markets, and hope to meet their financial needs through international capital markets in the future.

"IBJ Leader of International Finance"

For almost three-quarters of a century now, the principal activity of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd. has been long-term corporate financing. Through the various ramifications of its activities the Bank has been able to assist immensely the expansion of Japanese industry. The Bank occupies the leading role not only in the provision of long-term funds but also in the Japanese bond market.

The Bank's total loans outstanding as of March 31, 1972 were \$8,905 million, of which 81.3 % were made for equipment investment. To cope with the recent rapid growth in demands for capital funds from overseas customers, the Bank has participated in such international syndicates as the Rothschild International Bank, with five member banks of the Rothschild Group, as the chief sponsor to extend world-wide loans in the name of greater international service.

The Bank's securities activities, centering upon those related to new issues of public and corporate bonds, have been one of the pivotal functions of the Bank since its foundation. In keeping step with the latest development of the Tokyo capital market, the Bank has been performing a very important role for foreign issuers by serving as a commissioned company for flotation. This is a characteristic function in the Japanese bond market and involves such originating functions as informing the issuer of market conditions, advising him on the amount and terms of issue and taking the required procedures.

The Bank has acted as the managing commissioned company for the majority of the bond offerings made not only by the leading corporations in Japan, such as Nippon Steel Corp., Hitachi, Ltd., Nissan Motor Co. and the seven major electric power companies, but also by such international institutions as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank.

Of the 624 issues totaling \$4,631 million sold in fiscal 1971, 385 totaling \$2,840 million were sold under the Bank's auspices as the managing commissioned company. As of March 31, 1972, 82% of the aggregate amount of bonds outstanding were issued with the Bank serving either as the managing or co-managing commissioned company.

As is clear from the wide range of activities outlined above, thanks to its expertise in corporate financing, the Industrial Bank of Japan is ready to offer total services to foreign organizations seeking to raise capital funds through the issuance of bonds, in public or private placement, bank syndicate loans or otherwise in the Japanese capital market.

Bank of Kobe On the Move

Kobe City has grown hand-in-hand with its port. And so has Bank of Kobe against the background of the international city, Kobe. The steady growth it has achieved during its foundation in 1896 has been the recurring theme among the banking community of Japan. The rate of its growth during the past few years, in particular, was the highest among the city banks of Japan.

An official of the Bank says that foremost on the minds of its staff in the day-to-day service are the banking needs of the communities it serves. With this in mind, the Bank established new branches and consolidated old ones, and now it runs about the same number of branches in each of the nation's three largest financial centers, Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe. With its 160 branches deployed across the country, Bank of Kobe is endeavoring with an eye at becoming "the best bank for its customers."

With the coming of the 1970s, the money market of Japan has become increasingly internationalized and its data processing system automated. In keeping with such a development, Bank of Kobe established offices of resident representative in Los Angeles and Sydney, in addition to the branch offices in London and New York. On June 28 this year, the Bank opened a representative office in Hamburg, and the Los Angeles Office will be promoted to the status of agency on October 2.

Thanks to these efforts, the Bank was listed among the 50 largest banks of the free world by Fortune this year. The Bank is devoting its efforts to develop its international banking business on a global scale through the reinforcement of its Foreign Department, the establishment of overseas offices and a network of correspondent banks and the furtherance of its cooperation with world's international investment bankers.

In order to meet the rapidly increasing volume of business, the Bank installed an up-to-date system of computers under which all operations are centrally controlled by on-line system, is vigorously developing various systems and is thus building up a comprehensive data bank.

With a view to further gearing up its operation to attain itself to the rapidly growing international money market centering around the nation's capital, the Bank shifted most of the operations so far performed at Foreign Department, Kobe, to Tokyo last February and established International Planning Department last April as a step to map out its strategy dealing with the international capital market.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN, LTD.

established 1902, continues to serve corporate financing needs both in Japan and overseas.

Total Assets: \$12,836 million (as of March 31, 1972)

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Frankfurt a.M., Eschersheimer Landstrasse 9, F.R. Germany
Tel: 590016 Telex: 413132

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan
Other Overseas Offices: New York and Sydney

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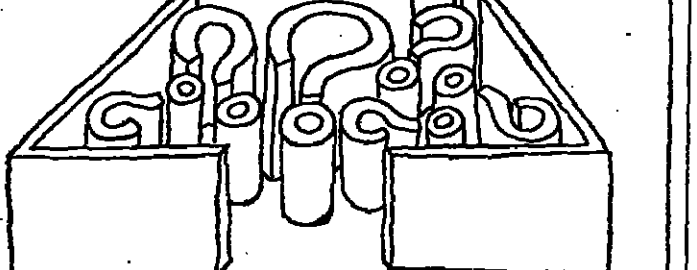
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We're one of Japan's leading commercial banks with 160 branches in all parts of the country and connections with virtually every sector of Japanese industry.

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It will save you much time, trouble and cost to see us if you're thinking about getting into Japan.

Bank of Kobe can give you some pointers on how to enter Japan

BANK OF KOBE

This report prepared by the M&R Service. Inquiries should be addressed to M&R Service c/o International Herald Tribune, Paris.

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Re-Loans of World Bank Loans to Japanese Industries US\$112 mil.
External Loan Bonds US\$572 mil.
Loans in Local Currency US\$6,602 mil.
(as of March, 1972)

Government Financial Institution

JAPAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Head Office: Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan
London Office: Clements House, 10-11 Wood Street, London E.C. 2, England.
New York Office: 71 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10006, U.S.A.
Washington D.C. Office: 1725 K Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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(Continued on Page 1)

Blue Chips, Glamours Drop As Mid-Session Rally Fails

By Vartanig G. Vartan

Wholesale Price Index
All commodities
1967-1900

Year	Index
1967	112.5
1968	113.5
1969	114.5
1970	115.5
1971	117.5
1972	120.0

and distribution chain, the price of farm products and processed foods and feed continued to rise—by six-tenths of 1 percent on the unadjusted basis and by eight tenths, seasonally adjusted.

The over-all index rose by seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 6.7 percent in the quarter that just ended, compared with 4.9 percent in the April-June quarter and also 4.9 percent in the January-March quarter.

Wholesale prices of farm products and processed foods and feeds rose at an annual rate of 17.4 percent in the latest quarter compared with 4.8 percent in the April-June quarter and 7 percent in the January-March quarter.

The prices of industrial commodities rose at an annual rate of 3.2 percent in the most recent quarter, compared with 4.9 percent and 4.2 percent in the two preceding quarters.

Credit Up in U.S.

the expansion reflects the easy availability of credit and an increasing desire on the part of consumers to buy goods as the economy picks up.

Auto credit rose an adjusted \$561 million, a record. This compared with July's \$347 million and June's \$547 million, the previous high. Loans for other consumer goods rose an adjusted \$482 million after having risen \$380 million in July.

"We look at this as probably related to the very high level of housing completions," the government economist said in explaining the large rise in demand for nonautomotive consumer goods.

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\$60,000
First Month

\$40,000,000, 8% S

\$20,000,000 (U.S.),

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for invest

Pitfield, Mass.

Nesbitt Thorneycroft
Pemberton
Odum Brown

Incorporated A. E. A.
 y L.
René
Inc.

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1985



BOOKS

Reviewed by Richard Locke



By Alan Truscott

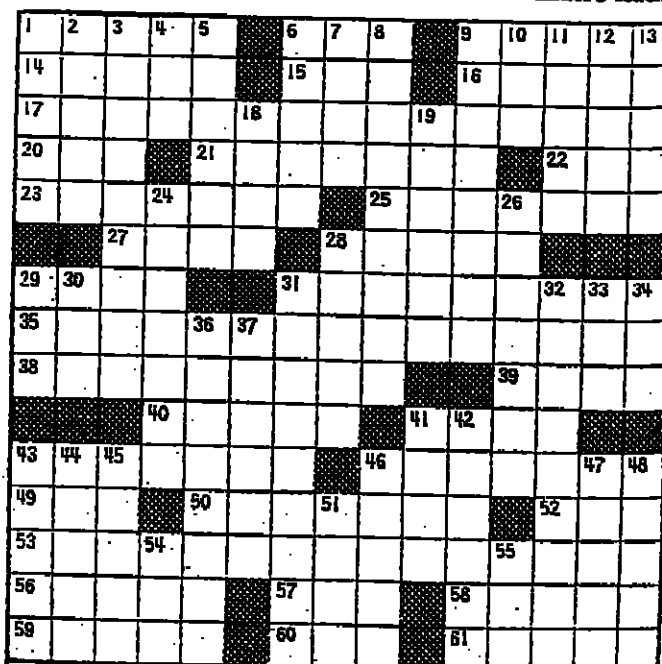
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* MRS. WILSON WENT OUTA TOWN, SO MR. WILSON
HAD TO COME OUTA RETIREMENT. *

CROSSWORD

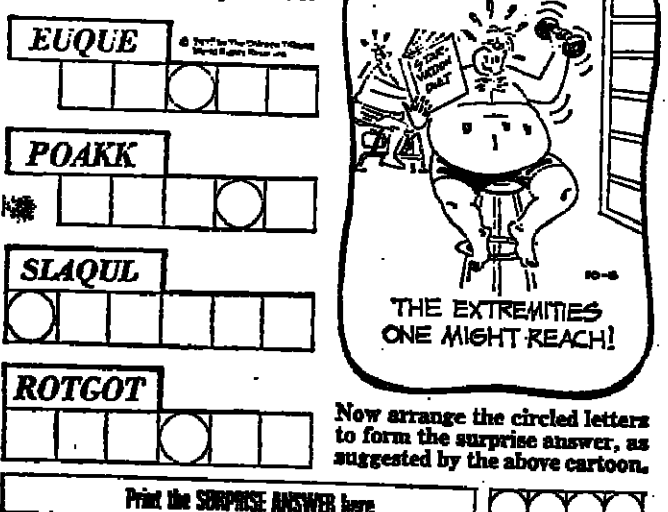
Bv Will F.

<u>ACROSS</u>			
1	Weaverbirds	46	Namby-pamby affair
6	Hindu title	49	Zuider ———
9	Embrace	50	Feb. 23 cake ornament
14	"If ——— Would Leave You"	52	Indian bean
15	Swindle	53	Fail to show a profit
16	Tunes	56	Radioactive element
17	Surprise	57	Car of yore
20	——— burner	58	Resilient
21	Aerial cable car	59	Facilitated
22	Father, in Arabic names	60	Rocket weapon: Abbr.
23	Continue	61	Grain sorghums
25	Was		<u>DOWN</u>
26	Watch and ———	1	Jazz form
28	Each, in Venice	2	Haver Fr.
29	Whine	3	Working material for Mme. Tussaud
31	Suffer bewilderment	4	Carney
35	Madison Ave. symbol	5	Flour utensil
38	Quantum theory developer	6	Berate
39	Press group: Abbr.	7	Gambol
40	Sequence, in Paris	8	Hale
41	Spotted rodent	9	Kind of office work
43	Absorption process	10	Women's ———
		11	——— once (suddenly)
		12	Bear tavern
		13	False: Prefix
		18	Walzer or Willie
		19	Chemical solvent
		24	Ad lib song of West Indies
		26	Inept G.I.
		28	Scotsman's once
		29	Movie initials
		30	Time period
		31	Sliding places: sorts
		32	Nude
		33	Fasten in a way
		34	Greek letter
		36	——— blood (offspring)
		37	Cowboy gear
		41	Magpie
		42	"Marseillaise," for one
		43	Pure air
		44	Brown pigment
		45	Encounters
		46	——— Penh
		47	Solitary: Prefix
		48	Ababa
		51	French companies: Abbr.
		54	Deer
		55	Samuel's teacher



JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: PEACE CHAFF PYTHON AVOWAL (Answers
 Answer: This bird has his hat on! — A "CAR ON

مکذا عن الأصل

Tigers Triumphantly Disown Label of Over-the-Hill Gang

By Murray Chass

DETROIT, Oct. 5 (UPI)—(U) sobering up from the euphoria and the champagne that engulfed them when they clinched pennant in the American League's Eastern Division on Sunday, the Detroit Tigers are aware that they did it with the oldest team in the division. And as far as star pitcher Cy Young is concerned, the aged suggestions that the team were too old to win were an added incentive for them. "We went into Cleveland a

couple of weeks ago and all we saw in the papers was that the Tigers are held together by baling wire and adhesive tape," Lolich said.

"They Ridiculed Us"

"They called us the over-the-hill gang and things like that. I think it got to some of the older players and they got irritated. We didn't think we were that bad. But they ridiculed us and that got us going."

"Look at the record," Lolich continued. "It was the oldtimers who did it. Kalline's been playing great. I pitched a good game the other night. Woodie's (Fryman) an older player and he pitched great. Everybody did it."

Not everybody who wears a Tiger uniform is old, but five players are at least 35 years old and 11 others are over 30. The average age of the non-pitchers is 32, compared with 28 for the Boston Red Sox, second in the division. The pitching staff is the youngest part of the team, but two of the starters—Lolich and Fryman—are 32.

Other key players are second baseman Dick McAuliffe, 32, outfielder Jim Northrup, 33, catcher Bill Freehan, 31, and first baseman Frank Howard, 36, and Norm Cash, 37.

Also 37 and in his 20th season, Al Kalline was the greatest player of them all in the final two weeks of the race.

After reading about the baling wire and the adhesive tape that allegedly connected his wrist bone to his finger bones, Kalline went to Boston and began an 11-game streak in which he got 20 hits in 44 times at bat, raising his average 36 points to .313 and sparking the Tigers to the title.

The 22d hit of Kalline's streak came off Luis Tiant in the 7th inning Tuesday night and drove in McAuliffe, who had doubled, with the tie-breaking run. Kalline later scored on Cash's bouncer, which Carl Yastrzemski dropped as he tried to throw to the plate. The outcome of the game eliminated the Red Sox and made Yastrzemski cry.

"This is the biggest disappointment of my career," said Yastrzemski, who has known many moments of glory. "I wanted to win this year more than I wanted the one in 1967. But if I had to lose, I'm glad it was to a man like Kalline. He's one helluva player."

After stumbling through the first 10 weeks of the season, the Red Sox came alive late in June and from then on compiled the best record among the contenders.

It might have been coincidence, but they started winning right after Carlton Fisk, the rookie catcher, suggested that some of the veterans, such as Yastrzemski and Reggie Smith, weren't providing the leadership younger players needed.

"I'd rather think it wasn't any of my doing," said Fisk. "You can't keep athletes of their ability down. They just got loose and came into their own."

Four Managers Rejected
NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (UPI)—Four American League managers received new contracts as the regular season closed yesterday, including Billy Martin of the Tigers and Eddie Kasko of the Red Sox.

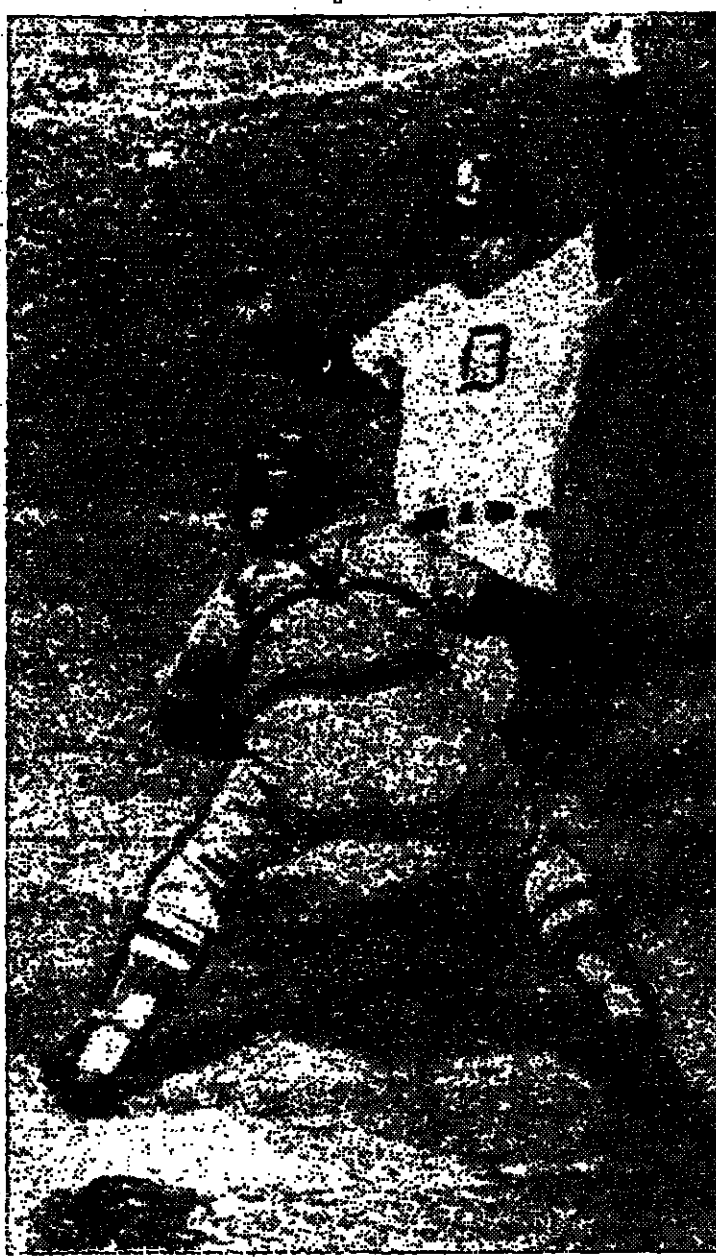
The other managers who signed again were Ken Aspromonte of the Cleveland Indians, fifth in the East, and Frank Quilley of the Minnesota Twins, third in the West.

It was a good day for the men in the dugout in a season that was strewn with casualties. Seven of the 24 managers in the major leagues were dismissed earlier, including Bob Lemon of the Kansas City Royals on Tuesday. Ted Williams of the Texas Rangers announced his retirement last Saturday.

Brewers Replace Lane

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 5 (UPI)—The Milwaukee Brewers removed Frank Lane as director of baseball operations today and replaced him with scouting director Jim Wilson, a former major league pitcher who once had a no-hitter with the Milwaukee Braves.

Lane, a baseball figure for half a century, remains with the club as a vice-president and "will do work connected with that capacity," the Brewers' president, Allan Selig, said. He added that Lane's chief duties would be in scouting and laying the groundwork for possible trades.



NOT EVEN CLOSE—Catcher Carlton Fisk of the Boston Red Sox tags out Al Kalline of Detroit, attempting to score from third on a grounder in first game of the big series.

Final Big League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE									
(Based on 480 at-bats)									
	G	A	B	R	E	R	P	Pct.	
St. Louis	150	57	93	191	233	10	10	.285	1
Cincinnati	149	55	91	187	225	10	10	.282	2
San Francisco	148	54	90	186	224	10	10	.281	3
Atlanta	147	53	89	185	223	10	10	.280	4
Philadelphia	146	52	88	184	222	10	10	.279	5
Montreal	145	51	87	183	221	10	10	.278	6
Los Angeles	144	50	86	182	220	10	10	.277	7
Chicago	143	49	85	181	219	10	10	.276	8
Pittsburgh	142	48	84	180	218	10	10	.275	9
San Diego	141	47	83	179	217	10	10	.274	10
St. Paul	140	46	82	178	216	10	10	.273	11
Washington	139	45	81	177	215	10	10	.272	12
Arizona	138	44	80	176	214	10	10	.271	13
San Diego	137	43	79	175	213	10	10	.270	14
Los Angeles	136	42	78	174	212	10	10	.269	15
San Francisco	135	41	77	173	211	10	10	.268	16
Atlanta	134	40	76	172	210	10	10	.267	17
Philadelphia	133	39	75	171	209	10	10	.266	18
Montreal	132	38	74	170	208	10	10	.265	19
Chicago	131	37	73	169	207	10	10	.264	20
Pittsburgh	130	36	72	168	206	10	10	.263	21
San Diego	129	35	71	167	205	10	10	.262	22
St. Paul	128	34	70	166	204	10	10	.261	23
Washington	127	33	69	165	203	10	10	.260	24
Arizona	126	32	68	164	202	10	10	.259	25
San Diego	125	31	67	163	201	10	10	.258	26
Los Angeles	124	30	66	162	200	10	10	.257	27
San Francisco	123	29	65	161	199	10	10	.256	28
Atlanta	122	28	64	160	198	10	10	.255	29
Philadelphia	121	27	63	159	197	10	10	.254	30
Montreal	120	26	62	158	196	10	10	.253	31
Chicago	119	25	61	157	195	10	10	.252	32
Pittsburgh	118	24	60	156	194	10	10	.251	33
San Diego	117	23	59	155	193	10	10	.250	34
St. Paul	116	22	58	154	192	10	10	.249	35
Washington	115	21	57	153	191	10	10	.248	36
Arizona	114	20	56	152	190	10	10	.247	37
San Diego	113	19	55	151	189	10	10	.246	38
Los Angeles	112	18	54	150	188	10	10	.245	39
San Francisco	111	17	53	149	187	10	10	.244	40
Atlanta	110	16	52	148	186	10	10	.243	41
Philadelphia	109	15	51	147	185	10	10	.242	42
Montreal	108	14	50	146	184	10	10	.241	43
Chicago	107	13	49	145	183	10	10	.240	44
Pittsburgh	106	12	48	144	182	10	10	.239	45
San Diego	105	11	47	143	181	10	10	.238	46
St. Paul	104	10	46	142	180	10	10	.237	47
Washington	103	9	45	141	179	10	10	.236	48
Arizona	102	8	44	140	178	10	10	.235	49
San Diego	101	7	43	139	177	10	10	.234	50
Los Angeles	100	6	42	138	176	10	10	.233	51
San Francisco	99	5	41	137	175	10	10	.232	52
Atlanta	98	4	40	136	174	10	10	.231	53
Philadelphia	97	3	39	135	173	10	10	.230	54
Montreal	96	2	38	134	172	10	10	.229	55
Chicago	95	1	37	133	171	10	10	.228	56
Pittsburgh	94	0	36	132	170	10	10	.227	57
San Diego	93	0	35	131	169	10	10	.226	58
St. Paul	92	0	34	130	168	10	10	.225	59
Washington	91	0	33	129	167	10	10	.224	60
Arizona	90	0	32	128	166	10	10	.223	61
San Diego	89	0	31	127	165	10	10	.222	62
Los Angeles	88	0	30	126	164	10	10	.221	63
San Francisco	87	0	29	125	163	10	10	.220	64
Atlanta	86	0	28	124	162	10	10	.219	65
Philadelphia	85	0	27	123	161	10	10	.218	66
Montreal	84	0	26	122	160	10	10	.217	67
Chicago	83	0	25	121	159	10	10	.216	68
Pittsburgh	82	0	24	120	158	10	10	.215	69
San Diego	81	0	23	119	157	10	10	.214	70
St. Paul	80	0	22	118	156	10	10	.213	71
Washington	79	0	21	117	155	10	10	.212	72
Arizona	78	0	20	116	154	10	10	.211	73
San Diego	77	0	19	115	153	10	10	.210	74
Los Angeles	76	0	18	114	152	10	10	.209	75
San Francisco	75	0	17	113	151	10	10	.208	76
Atlanta	74	0	16	112	150	10	10	.207	77
Philadelphia	73	0	15	111	149	10	10	.206	78
Montreal	72	0	14	110	148	10	10	.205	79
Chicago	71	0	13	109	147	10	10	.204	80
Pittsburgh	70	0	12	108	146	10	10	.203	81
San Diego	69	0	11	107	145	10	10	.202	82
St. Paul	68	0	10	106	144	10	10	.201	83
Washington	67	0	9	105	143	10	10	.200	84
Arizona	66	0	8	104	142	10	10	.199	85
San Diego	65	0	7	103	141	10	10	.198	86
Los Angeles	64	0	6	102	140	10	10	.197	87
San Francisco	63	0	5	101	139	10	10	.196	88
Atlanta	62	0	4	100	138	10	10	.195	89
Philadelphia	61	0	3	99	137	10	10	.194	90
Montreal	60	0	2	98	136	10	10	.193	91
Chicago	59	0	1	97	135	10	10	.192	92
Pittsburgh	58	0	0	96	134	10	10	.191	93
San Diego	57	0	0	95	133	10	10	.190	94
St. Paul	56	0	0	94	132	10	10	.189	95
Washington	55	0	0	93	131	10	10	.188	96
Arizona	54	0	0	92	130	10	10	.187	97
San Diego	53	0	0	91	129	10	10	.186	98
Los Angeles	52	0	0	90	128	10	10	.185	99
San Francisco	51	0	0	89	127	10	10	.184	100

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE									
(Based on 480 at-bats)									
	G	A	B	R	E	R	P	Pct.	
St. Louis	150	57	93	191	233	10	10	.285	1
Cincinnati	149	55	91	187	225	10	10	.282	2
San Francisco	148	54	90	186	224	10	10	.281	3
Atlanta	147	53	89	185	223	10	10	.280	4
Philadelphia	146	52	88	184	222	10	10	.279	5
Montreal	145	51	87	183	221	10	10	.278	6
Los Angeles	144	50	86	182	220	10	10	.277	7
Chicago	143	49	85	181	219	10	10	.276	8
Pittsburgh	142	48	84	180	218	10	10	.275	9
San Diego	141	47	83	179	217	10	10	.274	10
St. Paul	140	46	82	178	216	10	10	.273	11
Washington	139	45	81	177	215	10	10	.272	12
Arizona	138	44	80	176	214	10	10	.271	13
San Diego	137	43	79	175	213	10	10	.270	14
Los Angeles	136	42	78	174	212	10	10	.269	15
San Francisco	135	41	77	173	211	10	10	.268	16
Atlanta	134	40	76	172	210	10	10	.267	17
Philadelphia	133	39	75	171	209	10	10	.266	18
Montreal	132	38	74	170	208	10	10	.265	19
Chicago	131	37	73	169	207	10	10	.264	20
Pittsburgh	130	36	72	168	206	10	10	.263	21
San Diego	129	35	71	167	205	10	10	.262	22
St. Paul	128	34	70	166	204	10	10	.261	23
Washington	127	33	69	165	203	10	10	.260	24
Arizona	126	32	68	164	202	10	10	.259	25
San Diego	125	31	67	163	201	10	10	.258	26
Los Angeles	124	30	66	162	200	10	10	.257	27
San Francisco	123	29	65	161	199	10	10	.256	28
Atlanta	122	28	64	160	198	10	10	.255	29
Philadelphia	121	27	63	159	197	10	10	.254	30
Montreal	120	26	62	158	196	10	10	.253	31
Chicago	119	25	61	157	195	10	10	.252	32
Pittsburgh	118	24	60	156	194	10	10	.251	33
San Diego	117	23	59	155	193	10	10	.250	34
St. Paul	116	22	58	154	192	10	10	.249	35
Washington	115	21	57	153	191	10	10	.248	36
Arizona	114	20	56	152	190	10	10	.247	37
San Diego	113	19	55	151	189	10	10	.246	38
Los Angeles	112	18	54	150	188	10	10	.245	39
San Francisco	111	17	53	149	187	10	10	.244	40
Atlanta	110	16	52	148	186	10	10	.243	41
Philadelphia	109	15	51	147	185	10	10	.242	42
Montreal	108	14	50	146	184	10	10	.241	43
Chicago	107	13	49	145	183	10	10	.240	44
Pittsburgh	106	12	48	144	182	10	10	.239	45
San Diego	105	11	47	143	181	10	10	.238	46
St. Paul	104	10	46	142	180	10	10	.237	47
Washington	103	9	45	141	179	10	10	.236	48
Arizona	102	8	44	140	178	10	10	.235	49
San Diego	101	7	43	139	177	10	10	.234	50
Los Angeles	100	6	42	138	176	10	10	.233	51
San Francisco	99	5	41	137	175	10	10	.232	52
Atlanta	98	4	40	136	174	10	10	.231	53
Philadelphia	97	3	39	135	173	10	10	.230	54
Montreal	96	2	38	134	172	10	10	.229	55
Chicago	95	1	37	133	171	10	10	.228	56
Pittsburgh	94	0	36	132	170	10	10	.227	57
San Diego	93	0	35	131	169	10	10	.226	58
St. Paul	92	0	34	130	168	10	10	.225	59
Washington	91	0	33	129	167	10	10	.224	60
Arizona	90	0	32	128	166	10	10	.223	61
San Diego	89	0	31	127	165	10	10	.222	62
Los Angeles	88	0	30	126	164	10	10	.221	63
San Francisco	87	0	29	125	163	10	10	.220	64
Atlanta	86	0	28	124	162	10	10	.219	65
Philadelphia	85	0	27	123	161	10	10	.218	66
Montreal	84	0	26	122	160	10	10	.217	67
Chicago	83	0	25	121	159	10	10	.216	68
Pittsburgh	82	0	24	120	158	10	10	.215	69
San Diego	81	0	23	119	157	10	10	.214	70
St. Paul	80	0	22	118	156	10	10	.213	71
Washington	79	0	21	117	155	10	10	.212	72
Arizona	78	0	20	116	154	10	10	.211	73
San Diego	77	0	19	115	153	10	10	.210	74
Los Angeles	76	0	18	114	152	10	10	.209	75
San Francisco	75	0	17	113	151	10	10	.208	76
Atlanta	74	0	16	112	150	10	10	.207	77
Philadelphia	73	0	15	111	149	10	10	.206	78
Montreal	72	0	14	110	148	10	10	.205	79
Chicago	71	0	13	109	147	10	10	.204	80
Pittsburgh	70	0	12	108	146	10	10	.203	81
San Diego	69	0	11	107	145	10	10	.202	82
St. Paul	68	0	10	106	144	10	10	.201	83
Washington	67	0	9	105	143	10	10	.200	84
Arizona	66	0	8	104	142	10	10	.199	85
San Diego	65	0	7	103	141	10	10	.198	86
Los Angeles	64	0	6	102	140	10	10	.197	87
San Francisco	63	0	5	101	139	10	10	.196	88
Atlanta	62	0	4	100	138	10	10	.195	89
Philadelphia	61	0	3	99	137	10	10	.194	90
Montreal	60	0	2	98	136	10	10	.193	91
Chicago	59	0	1	97	135	10	10	.192	92
Pittsburgh	58	0	0	96	134	10	10	.191	93
San Diego	57	0	0	95	133	10	10	.190	94
St. Paul	56	0	0	94	132	10	10	.189	95
Washington	55	0	0	93	131	10	10	.188	96
Arizona	54	0	0	92	130	10	10	.187	97
San Diego	53	0	0	91	129	10	10	.186	98
Los Angeles	52	0	0	90	128	10	10	.185	99
San Francisco	51	0	0	89	127	10	10	.184	100
Atlanta	50	0	0	88	126	10	10	.183	101
Philadelphia	49	0	0	87	125	10	10	.182	102
Montreal	48	0	0	86	124	10	10	.181	103
Chicago	47	0	0	85	123	10	10	.180	104
Pittsburgh	46	0	0	84	122	10	10	.179	105
San Diego	45	0	0	83	121	10	10	.178	106
St. Paul	44	0	0	82	120	10	10	.177	107
Washington	43	0	0	81	119	10	10	.176	108
Arizona	42	0	0	80	118	10	10	.175	109
San Diego	41	0	0	79	117	10	10	.174	110
Los Angeles	40	0	0	78	116	10	10	.173	111
San Francisco	39	0	0	77	115	10	10	.172	112
Atlanta	38	0	0	76	114	10	10	.171	113
Philadelphia	37	0	0	75	113	10	10	.170	114
Montreal	36	0	0	74	112	10	10	.169	115
Chicago	35	0	0	73	111	10	10	.168	116
Pittsburgh	34	0	0	72	110	10	10	.167	117
San Diego	33	0	0	71	109	10	10	.166	118
St. Paul	32	0	0	70	108	10	10	.165	119
Washington	31	0	0	69	107	10	10	.164	120
Arizona	30	0	0	68	106	10	10	.163	121
San Diego	29	0	0	67	105	10	10	.162	122
Los Angeles	28	0	0	66	104	10	10	.161	123
San Francisco	27	0	0	65	103	10	10	.160	124
Atlanta	26	0	0	64	102	10	10	.159	125
Philadelphia	25	0	0	63	101	10	10	.158	126
Montreal	24	0	0	62	100	10	10	.157	127
Chicago	23	0	0	61	99	10	10	.156	128
Pittsburgh	22	0	0	60	98	10	10	.155	129
San Diego	21	0	0	59	97	10	10	.154	130
St. Paul	20	0	0	58	96	10	10	.153	131
Washington	19	0	0	57	95	10	10	.152	132
Arizona	18	0	0	56	94	10	10	.151	133
San Diego	17	0	0	55	93	10	10	.150	134
Los Angeles	16	0	0	54	92	10	10	.149	135
San Francisco	15	0	0	53	91	10	10	.148	136
Atlanta	14	0	0	52	90	10	10	.147	137
Philadelphia	13	0	0	51	89	10	10	.146	138
Montreal	12	0	0	50	88	10	10	.145	139
Chicago	11	0	0	49	87	10	10	.144	140
Pittsburgh	10	0	0	48	86	10	10	.143	141
San Diego	9	0	0	47	85	10	10	.142	142
St. Paul	8	0	0	46	84	10	10	.141	143
Washington	7	0	0	45	83	10	10	.140	144
Arizona	6	0	0	44	82	10	10	.139	145
San Diego	5	0	0	43	81	10	10	.138	146
Los Angeles	4	0	0	42	80	10	10	.137	147
San Francisco	3	0	0	41	79	10	10	.136	148
Atlanta	2	0	0	40	78	10	10	.135	149
Philadelphia	1	0	0	39	77	10	10	.134	150
Montreal	0	0	0	38	76	10	10	.133	151
Chicago	0	0	0	37	75	10	10	.132	152
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	36	74	10	10	.131	153
San Diego	0	0	0	35	73	10	10	.130	154
St. Paul	0	0	0	34	72	10	10	.129	155
Washington	0	0	0	33	71	10	10	.128	156
Arizona	0	0	0	32	70	10	10	.127	157
San Diego	0	0	0	31	69	10	10	.126	158
Los Angeles	0	0	0	30	68	10	10	.125	159
San Francisco	0	0	0	29	67	10	10	.124	160
Atlanta	0	0	0	28	66	10	10	.123	161
Philadelphia	0	0	0	27	65	10	10	.122	162
Montreal	0	0	0	26	64	10	10	.121	163
Chicago	0								

